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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28537—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Sept
					Saturday.
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I.	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.I.	CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I.	OCEANA	6188	1200	F. S. Tomlin	21st „
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	25th „
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3506	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gedd	22nd „
PEKIN	3939	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

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S. S. KNIGHT COMMANDER," the large well-known steamer of this Line, will be sailing to Antwerp about the 25th inst., and has splendid First-Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, and Electric Light throughout. For Fare and other particulars apply to

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	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	0 4	0 5
One Shilling „ „	0 10	0 12
Eighteenpenny „ „	0 14	1 0
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FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES, SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1	6 8	7 4
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1½	13 0	14 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½	21 0	23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½	38 0	43 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c, 12¾ by 10 by 4	48 0	54 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4	65 0	73 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid and strong.

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27" wide	2 2	2 6	a yard. ... per roll of 6 yards.	11 0	12 8
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45" „	4 0	4 8	„ ... „	22 0	25 0
62" „	5 8	6 4	„ ... „	31 0	35 0

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These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks and composed of extra thick prepared Oil Sketching paper.

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Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	5 8	6 4
Do. do. do. with cover	9 8	10 12
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. with cover	13 8	15 0

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PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
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FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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IN introducing this SPECIALITY IN ELECTRO-PLATE, the Potosi Silver Company submit that they have overcome a great objection in the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in that the QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED IS GUARANTEED, and also the Wear for a long period. The plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful White Metal itself, and well known for its excellence and wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, through bad usage of the articles, is removed, a metal is revealed similar in many respects and not of the colour of brass, as is too often the case with most makes of Electro-Plate.

THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PLATE is produced in two qualities, and with each dozen of Forks and Spoons is given a guarantee bearing the seal of the Potosi Company, certifying that the various weights of Silver have been duly deposited on the Goods.

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		Rs. a.	
Table Spoons or Forks	dwt. 14	per doz. 23	0
Dessert „ „	10	„ 17	8
Tea „ „	9	„ 10	8
Egg „ Gilt Bowl	8	„ 12	0
Mustard „ „	7	„ 12	0
Salt „ „	7	„ 11	8
Sugar „	10	each 1	2
„ Tongs	12	„ 2	0
Soup Ladles	42	„ 7	0
Sauce „	12	„ 2	0

Weight of Silver deposited.

EXTRA PIECES.

Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

Tea Spoons, 5 o'clock	dwt.	5 per doz.	8 0
Pickle Forks	„	10 each	1 4

EXTRA PIECES—(*Continued.*)

			Rs. a.
Oyster Forks	dwt.	10 each	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„	28 „	4 0
Sugar Tongs, 5 o'clock	„	8 „	2 0
Butter Knives	„	12 „	2 0
Ice Tongs	„	12 „	2 0

Guaranteed to wear fifteen years.

Table Spoons or Forks	dwt. 9	per doz.	19 0
Desert „	„ 7	„	14 0
Tea „	„ 6	„	9 0
Egg „	„ 6	„	8 8
Mustard „	„ 5	„	7 0
Sugar „	„ 7	each	0 14
„ Tong	„ 9	„	1 4
Soup Ladles	„ 2	„	1 8
Sauce „	„ 8	„	1 0

Weight of Silver deposited.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH SEPT., 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
(Members of the Skating Club.)
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Under the Patronage of the
BOMBAY FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.
"AT HOME."
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
will be given
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1891, at 9-15 P.M.
Further particulars hereafter.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from MARSEILLES per s.s. AVA, are informed that the goods have arrived per P. and O. s.s. SIAM. BOOKS OF LADING should be sent to this Office betwen 11 to 12 o'clock on the 15th, 16th and 17th, and from 10 to 5 on the following days.
A. SIMEON,
Bombay, 14th September, 1891. Agent, M. M. & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES BUCHAN,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR, able to prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise the construction of Police Thanas, in the Baroda State. None but experienced hands need apply. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, should be addressed to
S. KYTE, Esq.,
Officer on Special Duty,
Huzur Police Department, Baroda.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1891.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1891.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd, to TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891 (both days inclusive).

BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS.
A. L and W supply from their fine New Stock almost every variety of Serge suitable for Gentlemen's Wear; thin, medium or heavy textures. Soft or rough surface.
MODERATE PRICES—GOOD STYLE.
PRICE LIST:
Per Suit Rs. 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.
ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.
A ONE TON ICE MACHINE, either system, by H. J. West and Co., of London, in working order, with all necessary appurtences for making clear Ice. Has been used only two seasons since importation from England. Will be SOLD either separately for removal, or in position, together with Factory buildings, &c., ready for starting work. For further particulars apply to
J. E. HOWE,
Ice Factory, Jhansi.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st proximo NO BILL for MUNICIPAL TAXES will be left with any rate-payer until it is paid and discharged.
In cases where owners of properties desire to verify the amount stated in the bills a memo signed by the Ward Superintendent and conntersigned by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes containing full details of the amounts due will be left for verification.
H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th September, 1891.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

New Consignment at Hand.
LAGARDE & CO.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1891, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Karachi up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, respectively, up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), on 24th September, 1891, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1892-93.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Deesa Karachi Hyderabad	POTATOES, under Bengal Tender No. 98 and Bombay Schedule No. 43, Class A.
Karachi Hyderabad	STRAW RICE or PADDY, Bengal Tender No. 98 and Bombay Schedule No. 32. KIRBEE under Bombay Schedule No. 39.

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commy.-Genl.'s Office, Poona, August, 26, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શૈકેઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 6; 180 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 25
Six Months..... „ 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL
D. MACROPOLO'S
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE
GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.
CIGARETTES.
Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4 0
Finos Lady	„ „ „	3 8
Alpha	„ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.
TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!
Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.
"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.
The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.
REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
Carolina	„ „	7 0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	„ „ „ 25 „	7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ „ 25 „	6
Trabucos	„ „ „ 25 „	3
Calliope	„ „ „ 50 „	5
Semirami	„ „ „ 100 „	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.
I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. „ 2 „ „	4	0
Do. „ 3 „ „	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.
These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.
"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs. 4 0
Do. „ 2 100 „ 3 8
Please send for General Price List to
D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—
Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.
FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.
Gold Mohurs. SPENCER'S INDIAN LEAF TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.
GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.
MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.
SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.
GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

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MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.
The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£938,156	0 0
„ 1886	£935,039	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,290,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

A BOON to MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 444 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade, 5 p.m.
Football Tournament, 5 p.m.
Music at the Skating Rink, 8-30 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Broach City Press meeting, 2 p.m.
Afternoon Party to Mr. H. A. Acworth, "Green Villa," 5-30 p.m.
Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Principal Oxenham on Popular Astronomy, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket—Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Gutenfels entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Sculptor and Sullamut to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy entered and the s.s. Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

ROVERS F. C.—A game of football will be played by moon-light, at 8-15 to-night. All members are requested to attend.

A NEW Anglo-Portuguese weekly paper, called *Bolletim Indiano*, has made its appearance in Bombay with the object of advocating the interests of the Portuguese community in India.

THE SKATING RINK.—The second "at home" of the season will be held at the Rink to-night under the patronage of the Bombay Foot-ball Tournament, when a good attendance is expected.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, accompanied by Mr. Govindji Amichand, Mr. Harisingji Manma, Mr. Nanbhu, Mr. Shivashanker P. Mehta, Mr. Devashanker, Ramchandji, Mr. Bhimajee, A.D.C., and twenty others, leaves for Poona from Victoria Terminus this morning by the 8 o'clock's train.

A FALSE CHARGE OF OUTRAGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bapoo Vuloo was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with using criminal force to a woman, named Anapoorna. His Worship after hearing the evidence discharged the accused. We hold over the detailed report of this case until next issue.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN JAMNAGAR.—H. H. the Jam Sahib of Navanagar has introduced local self-Government in Jamnagar by entrusting the municipal affairs to a committee consisting of four official and four non-official members, presided over by the State Engineer. Definite rules are laid down for the guidance of the Committee.—*Kathiawar Times.*

BANDORA FEAST.—Last Sunday the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated. The number of pilgrims this year has been unusually large on account of there having been no rain this week. The major portion were from the Malabar Coast. High Mass was sung at 11-30. The Church was overcrowded. The St. Victor's Band played Mozart's No. XII, followed by Benediction.

A VAGRANT.—John Farr was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. The accused said that he was formerly a guard in the employ of the E. I. Railway, but for the last four months he had been out of employ. The Magistrate committed him to the Workhouse.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—At the instance of Martin Simon, Captain of the s. s. Nyanza, Sheik Ally Bhawa, a *lascar*, was charged by Constable Merchant yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, with theft of a number of brass and copper screws and nails, valued at Rs. 2. The evidence showed that the prisoner was arrested at the Stone Bunder, with the property concealed under his arm. He admitted the theft and was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Cooperage this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock :—

March	Grand Triumphal	J. Waterson.
Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Dance	Hungarian	
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	Doris	Ch. Godfrey.
Polka	,,Off we go	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following will be played at the "at Home" to-night, commencing at 8-30 p.m. :—

March	The Bulgarian	A. Garland.
Valse	L'Adieu	La Mothe.
Polka	Poency Garde	Jules Lemaire.
Mazurka	Wander	Gustan Lange.
March	Boulanger	Desormes.
Schottische	Highland	D. Thomson.
Polka	Frivolite'	A. Sergent.
Galop	Feu d' Esprit	McEvoy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOOWANA SOOKHWARDHAK SAMAJ.—Several members of the Halai, Gohgari Cutchee Loowana and Sarswat Brahmin community met in the Halai Loowana Majan Wadi, where after consideration it was resolved to establish a Loowana Sookhwardhak Samaj to deliver lectures on social and other important subjects, to strengthen the ties of unity in the subdivided communities, and to encourage their caste boy and girl students taking primary education by distributing useful prizes every six months. Mr. Damoderdas Amersi Adhia was unanimously elected as Honorary Secretary of the Samaj.

LEAP FROM A TRAIN BY A CONVICT.—John Pearce Healy, an European convict who escaped from the custody of Constable Large of the Calcutta Police, at the Munmar station, on the passage between Calcutta and Bombay, and was recaptured the same night, was placed in the dock yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before M. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged with escaping from legal custody and committing theft of Rs. 37, certain Government documents, and a great coat and cap. His Worship committed the prisoner to the custody of Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, who will transfer him to Munmar, and as the offence was committed beyond this jurisdiction, the prosecution will take place at the Nasik Court.

ASSAULT WITH A PEN-KNIFE.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Moosaji Ahmedally was charged by Inspector Nolan with assaulting with a pen-knife Essoob Ally Kharimbhoy on Sunday evening. The accused it would appear had taken umbrage at the complainant objecting to him roasting Indian corn near his shop,and when the latter used opprobrious language, the complainant pushed him away. Unable to control his temper at this insult the accused drew a pen-knife, and making a cut at the complainant's upper lip divided it in two. The injured man was taken to hospital and the wound was sown up. The prosecuting officer asked for a remand for the production of evidence and the case was adjourned till the 18th instant.

THEFT AT A FIRE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Gungaram Shiwjee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a cotton *saree*, valued at Rs. 3 from the house of a woman named Chandri. It appeared that when the fire broke out in Chindi Lane on Sunday night the complainant commenced taking out her property from her houseto save it from being destroyed. The accused taking an opportunity entered her house and stealing the *saree*, decamped. Before he had gone far, however, he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion, when he confessed having stolen the *saree*. Three previous convictions were produced against the accused, which he admitted. His Workship sentenced the accused to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Somappa Dherma was yesterday charged by Constable Ellis, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with theft of a metal watch valued at Rs. 10. The complainant, Gorwa Basoppa, identified his property and deposed to it being stolen from his clothes that were hanging against a wall in a room in Church Gate Street. Information was given to the police when the watch was found missing, and from their investigations it was traced to the possession of a woman, named Gunga, who redeemed it from a Marwaree with whom it had been pledged by her son for Rs. 2 at the instigation of the prisoner. Corroborative evidence was deposed and the accused pleading "guilty" the Bench passed a sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner who had two previous convictions against him had been a member of a band of hamals who had been arrested some time back for breaking into the premises of a jeweller and stealing a considerable amount of valuable ornaments.

FIRES.—On Sunday night a fire broke out in a *cadjan* shed belonging to a Bora, named Ebrahimjee attabhoy, at Sindi Street. No sooner was the alarm raised than telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, and the fire-engines from Byculla, Pydownee, and Fort put in an early appearance, but they were not brought into requisition as the fire was extinguished before their arrival. The damage is estimated at Rs. 757. The cause of the fire is yet unknown, but it is believed that a lighted *biddie* had been carelessly thrown down. The shed was occupied by a ghatee as bullock stables, but fortunately all the animals were rescued in good time.—Another fire broke out on Sunday evening at Mahim in a *jouli* hut belonging to Wittoo Laxman. The fire immediately spread to the adjoining huts, and in a short time three huts were entirely gutted. The Mahim manual fire engine was promptly on the spot, and it prevented the fire from extending to other surrounding huts. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a naked kerosine lamp, which had been placed near an image of *Gunpathy*. The damage is estimated at Rs. 450. The whole property of a police sepoy who was away at the Bazaar at the time, was burnt down.

QUADRUPLE EXPANSION ENGINES FOR COTTON MILLS.—These, the latest developments of improvement in expansive engines, are being eagerly adopted in England. They are far and away the most economical and smooth-working of any engine ever made. Having no dead centres they are practically perfectly balanced so that friction which forms such a large percentage of the work in all other engines, is in these *nil*. They are made for any working pressures—200 lbs. per square inch and upwards patented by Messrs' Fleming and Fergusson, whose sole makers for Mills are the well-known Engineering firm of Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ld., of Bolton, represented in India by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., of this City. The great importance of smooth driving in Cotton Mills overtops every other consideration, followed next in importance by the cost of fuel and stores, as these engines work more smoothly and require fully 20 per cent. less fuel for a given weight of yarns turned out, they will undoubtedly soon attract the attention of our alert millowners. Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ld., have already orders well in hand for 1,600, 1,000, 800, horse-power engines of this type for the Burna Ring Spinning Company, of Haywood, near Manchester, Peel S. and M. Company, of Bury, and for Messrs. Bibby and Sons, of Liverpool. An introduction of this class of engines in such a large manufacturing district as Bombay will no doubt tend to more economical working of the mills at the time when competition is so keen as now.

ANOTHER MURDER OF A YOUNG WIFE.

ON Sunday evening another murder of a young wife was committed in a house at Peerkhan Lane, a young woman, named Heera, aged 15 years, being found dead in her room. It appeared that the accused was married to one Hurry Chavan, who frequently ill-treated his wife. On the evening of Sunday last the deceased was talking to her grandmother in the room of her parents, who lived in the same house but on different floors, when her husband called her upstairs and she went to his room on the second floor of the house. As she did not return again, in a reasonable time, the grandmother went upstairs, when she found the door of her room fastened from outside. On opening the door, the old woman discovered the body of Heera. Her parents who had gone out, were at once called, and a doctor was also sent for. After feeling the pulse of the woman he pronounced her to be dead. The police being informed of the matter Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Hiscocks came immediately, and on enquiry found that the deceased's husband was missing as well as several ornaments, valued at Rs. 100, which the deceased was wearing at the time she was called upstairs by her husband. There was no eye-witness of the murder, but it seems from the circumstances surrounding the case that it was the deceased's husband who committed the foul deed. There were marks on the deceased's neck, conveying the idea that death had been caused by strangulation. Notwithstanding the diligent search made by the police the accused is still at large. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner.

The grandmother of the deceased deposed that she was the widow of Ramjee. The deceased, who was her grand daughter was 15 years of age. She was married to one Harry Chavan,a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Foundry. The witness and her daughter lived on the first floor of a house in Peerkhan Lane, Bellasis Road, while the deceased and her husband lived on the second floor of the same house. About two months ago, the deceased was delivered of a child, which died two days after its birth. Since her confinement the deceased was living with her mother. She was not in the habit of going to her husband's room. About nine days ago her husband having desired her to come to his room the deceased went upstairs, but she returned in five minutes. On Sunday morning the deceased's husband sent one Jeewan to ask his wife to come and serve his dinner, but the deceased did not go. At 4 p.m. the deceased being again sent for by her husband she went upstairs, but as she did not return until 5-30 o'clock her grandmother called out for her. As she did'nt get a reply, she went upstairs, and on opening the door of deceased's room,which was fastened from outside,she found her lying on the floor on her face, with her knees bent under her. The witness raised an alarm, when a number of people came and brought the police. The deceased was dead. The witness saw an abrasion on one of her cheeks and several nail-marks on her neck. There were several ornaments on the deceased's person. All the ornaments were now missing. The deceased's husband had also absconded from the house and nobody knew where he now was.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday next.

CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

THE Deolali season may be said to have commenced on Friday, the 10th September, when the first cricket team of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Colaba, played the opening match of the trooping season with the dwellers of Deolali.

The team of the Yorkshires arrived under the command of Lieutenant Rogers, himself a keen sportsman, and acquainted with the ways of Deolali, and were captained by him to victory.

Deolali, I am sorry to say, cannot boast of a good cricket ground or parade ground. Both of these very necessary adjuncts to a Military station have been kept in the back ground, perhaps because they have not been as much required as they might be, but I feel sure that both might be easily remedied or provided during the next few months, if the many prisoners, who annually pass through the Depot, were but to stone and level the place used for the Commanding officer's parades. The present cricket ground, which the Adjutant has laboured to improve, is in the compound in which stands the officers' mess, but it is a place on which labour is thrown away, as it is not large enough for the purpose, and is far from level. It was on this ground that the first match of the trooping season was played, resulting in a win for the Yorkshires with an innings and some runs to spare. The following are the scores of the first match. It will be observed by the names that the most of the Depot players were attending the Musketry class :—

THE YORKSHIRES.

Lieut Rogers, c Alexander	30
Sergt Skrene, b Andrew	4
Cr-Sergt Barfoot, c Parker	0
Pte Fearn, c Parker	0
Pte Tittey, b Alexander	0
Pte Allott, b Bannerman	0
Pte Reed, c Bannerman	14
Pte Brooks, s Parker	5
Pte Rose, b Parker	37
Pte Burton, c Bannerman	12
Pte Fisher, s Bannerman	1
Pte Blackwell, not out	12
Extras	8
Total	133

DEOLALI DEPOT.

Lieut Andrew, c Rogers	1
Lieut Parker, c Stevens	0
Lieut Bannerman, b Reed	9
Lieut Vanderzee, b Reed	10
Lieut Knight, c Stevens	1
Surgeon Hayman, b Reed	0
Major Alexander, b Reed	0
Lieut Fisher, c Reed	20
Lieut Gordon, c Allott	2
Pte Harrison, c Rogers	8
Lieut Jollie, c Stevens	2
Sergt Ballinger, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	57

Play was resumed on Saturday at 2 p.m., the Depot following on, but the canny Yorkshire lads from Colaba would not allow them to make any stand, and by a little after five o'clock the two empty tents held possession of the badly defended ground. It is to be hoped that the Depot will lower their tragectory when playing the next comers. The Yorkshire team proceeds to Poona where it should be able to hold its own, judging by the manner in which they bowled, batted and fielded here.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C VS. BARONET C. C.

THIS match which was looked forward to with great interest came off on Sunday last, and resulted in a very close and exciting finish, the Elphinstonians winning by 10 runs on the first innings. Of the two teams the Baronet was certainly the stronger on paper, inasmuch as Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, Dubash, Writer and Bapasola,being five representatives of the Parsee Eleven, were playing for that side. The Elphinstonians were not so well represented as they might have been, as Mr. Bhaya, almost their best bowler, and the well known crack bat Mr. D. D. Kanga were unavoidably absent from their team.

Mr. Spencer for the Elphinstonians having won the toss, elected to put in the other side first, a step which was justified by the result. Messrs R. Mody and Pandole were entrusted with the leather, and well they served, Pandole making two very good catches off his own bowling, and Mody with his medium pace off breaks disturbed many a good wicket. Mr. Gagrat and M. Framjee played well for their side, and the whole side was out for an unexpectedly small score of 52 runs.

When the Elphinstonians, however, went in things appeared even more gloomy for them, for they lost six of their best men for the very poor total of 21 runs. At this stage Mr. Machlivala came to the rescue, and he and Mr. Patel, a promising young colt, between them raised the score to 45, when Patel was smartly caught at the wicket for a well played 13. Soon after Machlivala made the winning hit for five amidst great applause, and gave his side the victory. The Elphinstonians made only 62, of which no less than 27 were contributed by Mr. Machlivala, who deserves every praise for this performance as his score was made at a pinch, and against the best of Parsi bowling, Messrs. Pavri and Writer being the trundlers.

As only a short time was left, the second innings was more or less devoid of interest, the Baronet making 72 runs for the loss of eight wickets. The fielding on both sides was very good, and it may be said that in the first innings of the Baronet not a single catch was missed. Messrs. Pavri and Writer for their side did great service with the ball.

The following is the score and bowling analysis :—

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D M Daboo, st Cooper, b R Mody	0	c Bode, b Reporter	7
D F Dubash, c and b Pandole	6	l-b-w, b Pandole	5
M Framjee, c and b Pandole	13	c Pawuvala, b Spencer	16
B D Gagrat, c Daver,b R Mody	10	b Reporter	9
K Irani, c Spencer, b Pandole	2	c Bode, b Pandole	8
M E Pavri, b R Mody	3	run out	4
N C Bapasola, c Reporter, b R Mody	11	c Spencer, b Pandole	0
D N Writer, c Patel,b Pandole	4	not out	11
Mathuradas, c Spencer, b R Mody	0	b Spencer	0
N Bharucha, c Pawuvala, b R Mody	2	not out	0
N Panthaki, not out	0	to bat.	
Extra	1	Extras	12
Total	52	Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.				
	B.	M.	WB.	R.	W.	B.	M.	N.B.	R.	W.
R Mody	58	2	0	20	6	60	6	0	14	2
Reporter	15	1	0	4	0	70	1	0	31	4
Pandole	40	0	1	27	4	10	0	0	3	2
Spencer						20	2	1	4	0
Machlivala						10	0	0	6	0
Patel						10	1	0	2	0
Pawuvala										

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

E N Daver, b Writer	1
F H Bode, l-b-w, b Pavri	0
D E Mody, c and b Writer	0
R D Cooper, c and b Pavri	3
R E Mody, b Writer	10
C M Patel, c Pavri, b Writer	13
S B Spencer, c Pavri, b Writer	1
B C Machlivala, l-b-w, b Bharucha	27
D D Pawavala, b Bapasola	3
D C Pandole, not out	2
S E Reporter, l-b-w, b Bharucha	0
Extras	2
Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Bharucha	34	3	9	3
Writer	60	3	21	5
Pavri	30	1	30	2

P. & O. C. C. VS. BYCULLA C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground between the above teams which resulted in a victory for the latter by 35 runs and 5 wickets. Appended are the scores :—

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Cope, l-b-w b H Corke	12	run out	9
Mr Walsh, b Kelly	4	not out	1
Mr Gibbons, b Kelly	0	b H Corke	0
Mr Coffey, b Kelly	2	b Maidment	2
Mr Malvery, c Maidment, b Kelly	0	Hit Wicket	6
Mr Richardson, b H Corke	5	c O'Neil b Maidment	5
Mr Thomas, c and b H Corke	0	b H Corke	0
Mr Hutchins, not out	2	run out	4
Mr Butler, b Kelly	0	b H Corke	0
Mr Bond, b H Corke	6	b H Corke	0
Mr Homer, b Kelly	1	b H Corke	0
Extras	12	Extras	5
Total	44	Total	36

P. AND O. C. C.

Mr Maidment, b Gibbons	5	c and b Gibbons	12
Mr O'Neil, c Homer, b Gibbons	16	b Gibbons	3
Mr C Corke, run out	10	b Gibbons	5
Mr H Corke, c and b Malvery	2	c Cope, b Gibbons	17
Mr Walker, run out	10	c Coffey, b Homer	4
Mr P Corke, b Gibbons	0	not out	2
Mr W Gilder, b Gibbons	6	run out	0
Mr L Clyne, not out	3		
Mr Kelly, b Gibbons	2	did not bat.	
Mr G Clyne, c Gibbons, b Malvery	1		
Mr L Gilder, run out	4		
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	69	Total	46

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ARROW C. C.

The return match with the Arrow Cricket Club was played last Saturday and resulted in a win for the Municipal team by 102 runs and five wickets. The following are the scores :—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Dorabji Hirjibhoy, l-b-w b Boyno	16
Dattaram Pundlik, b Chitts	1
Balcrishna Bhende, b Parott	5
S W Lynn, c Wright, b Mason	40
E J Hale, not out	31
Byramji Bhimjibhoy, b Fernandes	0
S Tomlinson, not out	16
Narayen Sittaram	did not bat.
J Desmier	
R Rowbottom	
D D Costa	
Extras	17
Total	127

ARROW C. C.

Wright, b Hale	6
Mason, b Lynn	3
Parrott, b Hale	0
Fernandez, b Lynn	0
Roache, b Hale	7
Chitts, b Hale	2
Mackinon, b Hale	3
Aratoon, c and b Hale	0
P Roache, b Lynn	1
M Purvis, not out	1
Boyne, c Rowbottom, b Hale	1
Extras	1
Total	25

BARODA VICTOR C. C. 2ND ELEVEN VS. HINDU C. C.

THE return match between these two teams resulted, as in the former occasion, in a victory for the Victor. The match was decided in the first innings. There was ample time for the Hindus to go in again, but for some reason they refused much to the disappointment of the Victor team who, it would appear, were anxious and confident of defeating their opponents by an innings.

THE MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sum has been subscribed in aid of the above fund :—

	Rs.
The sum subscribed up to date	11,062
The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—	Rs.
Mr. Damjee Bhagwan	51
Mr. Daudbhoy Tajeeanee	25
The amount previously paid into the Bank	10,145
Total	10,221

TALAKCHUND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secrs., Mahuwa R. Fund.

The subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

'THE intelligence and labour devoted to supplying the public with the natural Apollinaris Water has been rewarded by an enormous consumption, amounting to nearly 20 millions of bottles per annum. This is a hopeful indication that the public here and abroad devote more and more attention to the considerations of health involved in the use of an absolutely pure table water. We learn that during his recent visit here the Emperor of Germany was, like Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, an habitual consumer of it.'—*British Medical Journal.*

MR. GEO. C. MILN'S DRAMATIC SEASON IN BOMBAY.

LOVERS of the lgitimate drama will be pleased to hear that arrangements are now completed for the appearance, in Bombay, of the eminent actor, Mr. G. C. Miln and his excellent company, who have for two seasons been playing in Calcutta. It was Mr. Miln's intention to have visited Bombay at the conclusion of his Calcutta season last cold weather, but finding that his time was limited, and his dates all fixed for China and Japan, he was compelled to forego his visit here. Now, however, it has been definitely settled that Mr. Miln and his company will play a short season at the Gaiety Theatre, opening on Saturday, the 26th instant, in the famous drama "Lights o' London," which caused such a furore when originally produced in London, and which has proved an enormous success at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, where it has just been withdrawn after a run of fifteen nights. Mr. Miln brings with him Miss Louise Jordan, a most accomplished artiste, and the whole of his company numbering 20 strong—which made such an excellent reputation during his two seasons in Calcutta and their tour of China and Japan—and undoubtedly stamped themselves as the strongest, as well as the largest dramatic combination that has visited the East for many years. With regard to the mounting of the pieces, it may be remarked that the whole of the Scenery—weighing upwards of 50 tons—has already arrived in Bombay by steamer from Calcutta, and the same attention to details which characterised the whole of Mr. Miln's performances will be carried out during the forthcoming Bombay season. As a specimen of the thoroughness with which Mr. Miln mounts all his dramas it will, no doubt, be remembered that in the "Lights o'London," one scene represents Westminster Bridge with the Regent's Canal passing through. In Calcutta Mr. Miln had a large brick and cement canal built extending the entire width of the stage, which, when filled, was capable of holding 7,500 gallons of water. Into this canal, Seth Preone is bodily thrown by the villain of the piece, and Harold Armytage (Mr. Miln) being the only eye-witness, mounts the bridge and takes a dive into the water beneath, being just in time to save Seth Preone from drowning. The same thing will be erected at the Gaiety Theatre, and no doubt will cause the same amount of excitement as it did in Calcutta. At the termination of the "Lights o'London" Bombay play-goers will be introduced for the first time to another famous drama "The Silver King," and this will be followed by several Shakespearian productions, viz : "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth" "Richard III.," and the "Merchant of Venice." Altogether the advent of Mr. Miln to Bombay, is a notable event in the theatrical history of Bombay and we feel confident that the playgoing public will support Mr. Miln in a manner that will not cause him to regret his decision to play a season in Bombay, prior to his departure for London.

KABUL AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

A TRIBAL meeting, it is said, will shortly be held at Tirah to discuss the question of the Orakzai, Alla Khel and Mala Khel villagers being stopped from cutting wood and mat fibres on the Samana Range. The people say they cannot maintain themselves if they do not retain this privilege. Some Orakzai Mullas have gone to Tirah to collect people to the Jirga, in order that their grievances may be referred to Government. Malik Amir Khan of the Kuki Khel sept has also been invited.

General Muhammad Akbar Khan of Lalpura has reached Kamali near Nawaghi. The money sent by the Amir for the purpose of raising a force against Umra Khan is being distributed, and men are collecting daily. One of his agents, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, has visited Michni to persuade men to join the force : and the Khan of Lalpura's son is at Gandao collecting men. Mulla Khalil and other Mullas held a Jirga at Gandao, however, and decided that only if Umra Khan should be helped by foreigners, the people ought to go against him, but not otherwise.

A correspondent sends us a notification which the Amir has issued in Kabul and caused to be affixed to the mosques. The notice appears to be a rambling document enjoining the instruction of the faithful in the duties of prayer and fasting, and the preaching of the positive and negative precepts of the Koran. All offences against the Koran to be punished with whipping, the maximum number of strokes being ten. The concluding paragraph says that the faithful may sin against the Koran and God in their houses, if they like with the doors closed or in shops with purdahs in front [illegible] and that [illegible] no force. Then comes a quotation from Saadi :—"*Mohtaseb danad o sare-bazar : Mohtasib ra daroon ekhana chekar*," meaning that the Mohtasebs have only to do with public acts, and have no concern with things going on inside a house.

We have referred more than once to the alleged imprisonment in Kabul,'without trial, of British Indian subjects. The story has not been (and, our correspondents, aver, cannot be) contradicted, and although the persons concerned may be of no great importance, the matter appears of some moment, because, if true, it shows that the Amir has insufficient respect for the *civis Romanus sum* doctrine as applied to British subjects ; and because we feel sure that is these luckless prisoners were European subjects of the Crown, no trouble would be grudged on their behalf. The past and present British Agents at Kabul must both have heard of it, if there are such prisoners ; but neither, so it is alleged, has taken up the matter officially This ought to be done to our mind, even as a matter of form, in every case in which a British subject is dealt with in Afghanistan. As we have said before, all the prisoners are said to be natives of Peshawar, but our efforts to trace them there had hitherto failed. We are now informed, however, from Kabul, that two of them, Muhammad Ibrahim and Muhammad Latif, are brothers of one Muhammad Sharif and sons of Muhammad Ishak, residing in Kalan Kucha in Peshawar city. The third is said to be Abdul Karim, brother of Abdul Kadir and son of Ghulam Haidar, residing in Chowkinatti in Peshawar district.

By the order of the Amir, and the decree of the Kazilbash Mullas, the 10th day of the Muharram was, a Kabul correspondent writes, observed in that city on Saturday, the 15th August, instead of Sunday the 16th. Great discontent was felt about the change by those affected.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MR. B. M. MALABARI.

THE *Athenæum*, in a review of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's life of Mr. Malabari and of the latter's "Guzerat and the Guzeratis," says :—

The name of Behramji Malabari is not unknown to a section at least of the English public as that of a Parsi journalist who has prominently interested himself in questions of social reform in India. That the present state of public opinion recently indicated by legislative action with regard to the Hindu marriage reform has been, to no small extent, brought on owing to Malabari's efforts can hardly be doubted. The first of the works under notice, though its rather amateurish title-page describes it as a biographical sketch, with selections from his writings and speeches, by Dayaram Gidumal, is, in reality, a selection from Malabari's utterances on marriage reform, with an extensive biographical preface by a Hindu member of the Bombay Civil Service. The mere fact that the work should appear thus is an important feature of the case ; for it shows that, foreigner though he is, as a Parsi, from the orthodox Hindu standpoint, his efforts are not unappreciated, in some quarters at least, by the nation to the reform of whose institutions he has mainly devoted himself, and to the same conclusion we are led by the accounts of meetings in other parts of India which we shall presently notice. Malabari possesses considerable ability as a keen observer of men and manners, and that, too, from a standpoint which has advantages far beyond those possible to most Europeans, and yet maintains him in a position of impartiality such as no Hindu or Mahomedan could occupy. This is shown in his sketches of Guzrat, which have reached a third edition—a somewhat rare occurrence amongst English works written by natives of India ; and though some of the sketches are spoilt by journalistic slang, it must be owned that they often abound in humour and vivacity. Those who are inclined to disbelieve in missionary effort as an agentof civilisation should read the description headed "On the Missionary in the Mofussil [rural districts], what He is like and how He comes into the World."

The other work under notice, though less attractive to the general reader, has, of course, far more importance for the serious student of Indian affairs. The accounts of the numerous public meetings convened by Malabari will show, if we assume the reports to be fairly accurate, that the Hindus, however slow to act in matters of social progress, can, at all events, be candid in the admission of faults in their social sytem even when pointed out by a member of a community practically alien. It is noteworthy, too, that even Mahomedans appeared occasionally on the platforms —a circumstance not a little remarkable to those who know Indian society, and one which would seem to show that our reformer has both himself felt, and has succeeded in awakening in others, what is so rare as to be almost incredible in modern India, something of a common national feeling among the various peoples of that vast country.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay, and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Karachi, with a general cargo and 312 pilgrims as passengers.

THE British s s Sullamut, 2,414 tons, Captain J W Webber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said and Suez, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Loyds' S N Co's s s Orion, 1,333 tons, Captain A Orlando, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo, one cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE British s s Amphitrite, 1,476 tons, Captain A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (14th Aug), with a cargo of 2,851 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE British s s Kt. Errant, 2,440 tons, Captain J G Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,892 tons coals and the following passengers :—Capt and Mrs. Taylor, and 2 children, and Miss Traylen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Sculptor (s)	McAdam	Jedda, Aug 31.
14	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, Aug 20.
	Sullamut (s)	Webber	Suez, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Siam, for Aden.
" Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Orion, for China, &c.
" Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.
" Sculptor, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Landaura, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

September 10.—Steamers Chusan, Shahzada, and Rydal Hall, and a steamer (numbers undistinguisable).

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
12	Shahjehan s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
11	Selene s	Calcutta.
	Varona s	Colombo.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	DEPARTURES. To.
A					
8	Electra	Scott Smith	Perim		
21	Cape Comorin	Patridge	Barry	5	Calcutta
	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Cardiff	6	Kurrachee
	Cossack H M's	Cross	Zeilla		
	Lammermoor	Lascelles	Barry	2	Kurrachee
28	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	7	Bombay
31	Salazie	Fiaschi	China	1	Marseilles
S					
1	Thorndale	Etherington	China		New York
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	3	Somali coast
	Inchmarlo	Eno	Rangoon	1	Liverpool
	Sheikh Berkhud	Mackenzie	Jeddah	3	Hodeida
	Rohilla	Pocque	London	1	Bombay
	Elba	Twaith	Madras	3	Marseilles
	Muyun	Peters	Berbera	3	Somali coast
2	Hoiyrood	Lottie	Barry		
	Oxus	Delacroix	Marseilles	3	China
3	Rewa	Louttit	London		Calcutta
	San Ignacio de Loyola	De Requera	Liverpool		Manilla
	Clan Cameron	Walker	Madras		London
	Ailsa Craig	Hazell	Java		Port Said FO
	Sculptor	McAdam	Jeddah	1	Bombay
4	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	Bombay	4	London
	Culgoa	Tompsett	Sydney	4	London
	Manora	Burkitt	Calcutta		London
	Helstag	Elson	Zanzibar	5	Hamburg
5	Aymestry	Crisp	Java		Port Said FO
	Orion	Orlando	Trieste		Bombay
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	6	Mussowa
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast		
6	Clio	Coleman	Kurrachee	6	Hull

Aden, 6th September, 1891.

DAIL

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEIKHAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. Fancy Boxes. Chocolate Almonds, and a variety of other Chocolates in Fancy Boxes. Prices Moderate. Special Terms to the Trade.—PEARCE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED a GRADUATE to teach a Matriculated Young Man English, two hours every morning. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "No. 20," care of this paper.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, 1², Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to Indian Gentlemen. Freedom of Home Life. Private Family. Terms—25/- weekly, inclusive Garden—Indian References.—MISS WHEELER, Tunbridge House, Hampton Road, Twickenham (Strawberry Hill Station), England.

WHY endure excruciating pain from Tooth-Ache when it can be instantly removed by a few applications of MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER, a very useful dentifrice. Price—4 annas per oz. phial. For certificates of cures see hand-bills. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, or to any Medicine Vendors in any part of India.

THE undersigned has just received, Ex. Rohilla, an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions to suit Ladies, Gents, and Children, and are selling at very cheap prices, in order to clear the overcrowded stock from the shop.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

IF you want a Good and Strong Cup of Tea on your Breakfast, send for Darjeeling and Assam Family Mixture, annas 10 a pound.—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort.

PEPSINE WINE.—Highly recommended in various forms of Dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; as a sedative, it has been used with marked and appreciable effect. Prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Manufacturing Physicians (25 years established), 20, Marine Lines, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Six Platt's Roller Cards, 40 inches diameter. Can be seen at work in the Coorla Mills. For particulars, apply to the MANAGER or to J. COWASJEE JEHANGHEER and CO.

FOR SALE.—Handsome French-built Miniature BROUGHAM, price Rs. 800. Bombay built VICTORIA, price 550. Both carriages fitted with brake and practically new. Apply "N.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand ENGLISH VICTORIA, on elleptic springs, with removeable coach-box in tip top order by Kesterton, just landed per s. s. Rannock. Apply to LUDHA, EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Lt., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS. TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY, AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bank of General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION. PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS. HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection. PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government. FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required. TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost. DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON, OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families. Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9. GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS. Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily. A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year. FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application. BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day. REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates. LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted. GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody. REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed. HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON. NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea. And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE, BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad. PRICE..... Rs. 6. Packing & Postage Extra

NOW READY—6th EDITION. ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE. E. NORTON, 249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

In the absence of further financial or commercial telegrams through Reuter of later date than those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, our news this evening is entirely of a local or provincial character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	7,118	
" " Branches	"	3,89,175	
Other Deposits .....Inc.	"	90,2,878	
Government and other authorised Securities	"	"	3,388
Loans " ....Dec.	"	"	3,31,258
Bills Discounted and purchased..Inc.	"	"	1,46,484
Cash balances with other Banks.Dec.	"	"	4,634
Cash and Currency Notes.....Inc.	"	"	8,19,021

The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance which, according to the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, stood at 356½ lakhs at the end of last week, had thus increased to about the same extent as during the previous week it had diminished; and the figures given above disclose a material diminution in the trade demand in the period covered by the Return, compared with some increase in that direction shown by the preceding Statement. A considerable accession to Private Deposits is again shown; but instead of an important increase in Loans, we have now a sensible decrease, while the increase in Bills Discounted is comparatively slight, the not result being a falling off of 10¾ lakhs in trade requirements—a state of things to which the prolonged dulness of business generally deepened by numerous native holidays, continues to conduce.

COTTON.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day than was the case on Saturday, especially for export, and the tone of the market has been firm at a general advance of Rs. 2 per candy. Shippers have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 600 Westerns, at Rs. 160-61; 200 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 166½; and Damergaum, at Rs. 178; and 100 Hinganghat, at Rs. 182; while the Mills have contented themselves with 300 Bengals, at Rs. 157 and 200 Julgaum at the same price.

In the Bengal circle, where more than enough rain had fallen for the Cotton crop, excepting the Beawar district, where the fall had been only some 7 inches against an average to the end of this month of 18½ inches, and where more was wanted, a break in the weather was generally needed, according to the telegraphic advices published this morning, serious damage to the plants from too much rain in the Cawnpore district, reported last week, being confirmed. At Nagpore also there had been a further superfluous fall of 2½ inches since the middle of last week, slightly damaging the plants; but throughout the Oomra circle generally the Cotton crop was flourishing, the plants being in flower at Barsee and scarcely capable of looking better than they did.

There had been no more rain at Broach, and accounts from that district continue favourable. There had also been no rain to speak of in the Dhollera circle, and though the plants continued to flourish in all the districts, they needed more especially at Bhownuggur. At Bellary, Cotton sowing was going on at last. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the absence of further rain continued to cause anxiety.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but with only a small business passing. *Hard Yellow* has advanced an anna per cent.; and our quotations this evening are as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-7-6	per cwt.	
Do. 85 "	" 5-6-6	"	
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-1-9	"	
Red Delhi	" 4-11-0	"	
Hard Yellow.....	" 4-11-0	"	
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-11-0	"	
Hard Red	" 4-4-6	"	

SEEDS have been quiet and unchanged in value, with only a small business doing for export.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	532	bales.
Wheat	29,367	cwts.
.....	4,802	"
Rapeseed	2,132	"
Poppyseed.....	1,057	"
Groundnuts	2,290	"
Castor seed	989	"

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday evening's rates, Bank Demand having been quoted at 1s. 5 3-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 3-16d., but a firmer feeling having set in this was recovered, and the market closed steady at our quotations for ready business, not to reopen till Friday on account of the Parsee New Year holidays intervening.

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 3-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 5 7-32d.	"	
Credits do. ...1s. 5 11-32d.	"	
Francs do. ...1·83¾	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet again to-day as to business, but steady in tone, and we quote at closing for the holidays this evening, 107 15-16 for Fours for Money, 107¾ for next settling day, and 107½ for the end of October account; 106 nominal being still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—The feeling with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip continues to show improvement, and we note this evening an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share of Jewraz Balloo, Colaba Land and Mill, Khatao Macunji, Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit and Oriental at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The Clan line steamer Clan Cameron, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left this for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Venetia, (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat with the China Mails arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla with the China Mails arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera..... ..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95

3 per cent. French Rentes 96½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77

4½ per cent. " 76¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¾

Bar Silver 45¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 13.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·1

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

6 a.m. .. .. 78·7

10 a.m. .. .. 82·4

2 p.m. .. .. 84·7

4 p.m .. .. 84·2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th September, as compared with the statement of the 5th September, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 5. Rs.	Sept. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	49,20,142	49,13,024
Do. do. at Branches.....	32,78,677	28,89,502
Other Deposits	4,72,41,377	4,81,44,255
Post Bills	13,092	13,092
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,40,131	34,30,019
Rs. ..	7,22,93,419	7,27,89,892
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,23,65,441	1,23,68,829
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,83,184	78,46,234
Loans do. do. do.	83,46,539	80,15,231
Current Accounts overdrawn	705	583
Bills Discounted and purchased	80,62,823	82 09,307
Stamps, &c.	18,719	18,710
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,038		
Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,080	3,92,038
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,15,540	3,10,906
Cash and Currency Notes	3,48,08,388	3,56,28,000
Rs. ..	7,22,93,419	7,27,89,892

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASSIK.

BIRTH.

CALTHROP—September 13, Sunday, at Nasik Road, the wife of Everard H. Calthrop, C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McINTOSH—September 4, at Mazdehel Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of A McIntosh, of a son.

STEELE—September 10, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain S G L Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—HODGE—September 8, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev F J Clarke, Orton Smart, Executive Engineer, D P W, to Mary Hodge, 2nd daughter of the late George Hodge, of Cheltenham.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

WHILE the prospective increase of Municipal burdens under several heads troubles the Bombay Corporation, there is a ray of comfort in the announcement that under the new valuation the Government contribution to the cost of the civic administration will be more than double that of previous years. Mr. F. W. Stevens was appointed to make the new appraisement by the Bombay Government, with the concurrence of the Municipality, and he has now made his award—which will hold good for five years—as to the value of property vesting in Her Majesty, and beneficially occupied. By Section 143 of the Municipal Act, such buildings and lands are exempted from the general tax; but the next Section provides that buildings and lands in the city vesting in the Secretary of State in Council and beneficially occupied shall pay eight-tenths of the amount which would be payable by an ordinary owner Mr. Stevens. The amount leviable is fixed by a person in the present instance—Mr. Stevens in the present instance—appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council "with a general regard to the provisions concerning the valuation of property assessable to property taxes, at such amounts as he shall deem to be fair and reasonable." Thus the Secretary of State, that is to say the Government, pays less by twenty per cent. than a private individual would be compelled to pay on house or land, even under the new system. Taking that as the equitable standard, it is indisputable that the Government has hitherto profited largely at the expense of other Bombay ratepayers, and contributed less than a moiety of what these latter are compelled to pay. The "fair and reasonable" amount which will now have to be paid for Municipal advantages, is sufficiently substantial to give the Government a distinct interest in keeping Municipal expenditure on police, infectious hospitals, primary education, and other necessary evils, within reasonable limits. Who knows but that the sad necessity of sharing to an appreciable extent the burdens which other ratepayers have to bear as best they may, without any deduction of two-tenths of the assessed amount, may bring the Government to a better frame of mind.

Mr. Baldwin Latham has made a very useful suggestion. In England the Government lends money to the Municipalities at three or three-and-a-half per cent., and being able to borrow money at a lower rate makes a profit out of the transaction, while saving the Municipalities one per cent. and more on the money required to carry out the costly ameliorative works essential to the health and prosperity of the vast populations housed in modern cities. There is no reason why this course, which is found to be economical and perfectly safe in England, should not be taken in Bombay. A little time may elapse before the idea may become familiar to the official mind in this country; but it will surely make way. The Government which now has to hand over one lakh and six thousand rupees to the Municipal treasury in Bombay when paying eight-tenths of the present eight and three-quarters per cent. general tax on buildings and land, may be, like the rest of us, called upon to face a general tax of twelve per cent. which is the maximum fixed by the Act. The educative influence of partnership in the affliction of others is proverbially softening, and very potent for good. However it is not necessary now to seek to penetrate the future and to forecast its lessons. It is sufficient for the day that the award on the rateable value of Government buildings and lands considerably increases the amount of the contribution to be paid on their account by the beneficiary. Mr. Stevens has valued the property of the State on the basis of its probable value in the open market. The valuation submitted by the Municipal Commissioner on the one hand and the executive officers of Government on the other, were duly considered when arriving at an estimate. As many of the buildings have architectural pretensions which have entailed cost, and have contributed to the beauty of Bombay, without adding to their letting value, an allowance has been made on that score, and the calculations have been made with a view to the rents which would have been obtainable for buildings of a less ornate character. Taken at so much the square yard of area of the buildings, the rate thus arrived at compares favourably with the rentals obtained for private buildings in Elphinstone Circle, the offices in the leading streets, and we may add, without the least feeling of pride, for our own offices in Albert Buildings. The value of building sites still in the possession of Government, has been arrived at by the sums realized in the open market during the last five years, checked by the records of the Collector of Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner. Four per cent. is fixed for land and six per cent. for buildings, interest considered to be reasonable for such properties. In assessing officers' bungalows in the Marine Lines and elsewhere the assessor has been guided by the actual rents paid in similar localities, and taking no account of the unnecessary extent of the valuable land which surrounds the houses and is of little or no use to the occupiers.

The waste of so much marketable space in the heart of the city has long been a matter of comment and remonstrance. The Government of Bombay, some two years since, placed before the Government of India a well considered scheme for turning the Marine Lines estate to better use, but the whole project has apparently been pigeon-holed, and no one can tell when it will again see the light. It is a pity that the Government has not been smartly taxed on this valuable land now lying comparatively useless, but which if turned to proper account would yield the State and the City alike a considerable revenue. Buildings exclusively occupied for charitable purposes are not subject to taxation; thus hospitals and lunatic asylums which received non-paying patients only, are not rated; but where paying patients are received the buildings are *pro tanto* assessed to the general tax. Government buildings—that is to say the fortifications—on Cross Island and Butchers Island, both within the Municipal limits of Bombay, are not rated, the Municipal Commissioner holding that as they received no Municipal benefits they cannot be charged. Land which is used merely for grazing and squatting, and water use, or only for fishing, are treated as waste and are not rated. It cannot be said that the Government has been at all hardly treated; a good deal has been passed over that might have been in strictness held to be property. The total rateable value of Government property in Bombay included in the award is 15,12,000; if this property were in the hands of private individuals it would have to pay, at 8¾ per cent., Rs. 1,32,299. Deducting two-tenths, the Secretary of State's allowance, the Municipal claim on the Government becomes 1,05,839. This sum which is more than double the amount that has hitherto been paid by Government to the Municipal fund, will be peculiarly welcome under present circumstances. We have heard a suggestion, which may be worth working out in this connection, that in lieu of the one-fourth of the police charges which the Corporation some ten years ago asked the Government to contribute, an arrangement might be come to on the basis of the Government paying half the cost of the police force, all Government land and buildings being relieved from local rates. Taking the annual cost of the police at six lakhs the Government moiety would of course be three lakhs, while a contribution of one-fourth plus one lakh general tax would amount to two and-a-half lakhs. At the out-set the one-fourth contribution would give Government an advantage of half a lakh; but as the police force will probably expand with the expansion of the city, the balance might ultimately incline the other way.

THE home papers bring conflicting versions of affairs in Chili; authentic information as to the result of the three days' fighting only have reached England some days after the mail left. Each succeeding telegram contradicted its predecessor. Napoleon's and Gambetta's lying bulletins have been completely eclipsed by ex-president Balmaceda's manipulation of the sources of news supply. At the time his prospects were most hopeless, the messages he caused to be despatched to the New York journals and to the Chilian Legation in England were most roseate. When on the brink of destruction, Balmaceda announced he was about to attack the Congressional, or as he turned them the Insurgent, troops, who were between two fires and certain to be annihilated. From the beginning throughout Europe sympathy has been with the Congressionals, for as a matter of fact they appear not only to have had justifiable reasons for their insurrection, but to have been forced to it as the only possible means of obtaining redress of their grievances. The ex-president's version of the story may never now be known; that of the victorious party becomes history and as such is not likely hereafter to be successfully disputed. Five years ago when Balmaceda was elected President he was everywhere popular and there was every prospect of five years' prosperity under his rule. But shortly rumours of corruption got afloat. He was accused of endeavouring to enrich himself at the expense of his country, and of being concerned in corruption and intrigue. The period for which a Chilian President is elected is five years, and under the constitution, a retiring president is not eligible for re-election. But, as we have explained, with a view to avoid awkward revelations he put forward one Santuentes, with whom he had been in league. Violent opposition to the president was forthwith generated. Resenting this he suddenly dismissed the cabinet and nominated a new and unacceptable one. As Balmaceda became more aggressive the people became more obstinate. He refused to summon the Congress, and finally issued a manifesto in which he proclaimed himself Dictator, declaring that the people had compelled him to violate the constitution. The Navy at once declined to accept the Dictatorship, and the Army too for the most part declared for the Congress. But Balmaceda's influence was strong, and a large portion of the Navy and many of the soldiers were won back to his side. Meanwhile anything akin to constitutional Government had disappeared—Courts deciding against Balmaceda were closed; disaffected officials imprisoned; his private opponents punished—a reign of terror set in, and then came the climax in the two sides taking up arms. For months occasional sharp engagements at sea, and insigaificant skirmishes on shore have been reported, but nothing decisive or even instructive to military men occurred till three weeks ago. It was then that the messages foretold the annihilation of the insurgents, only to be followed by thrilling details of a three days' battle, in which, out of 20,000 troops not less than five thousand were killed. Balmaceda fled and Chili is now at peace.

IN Bombay so-called ferneries take the place of the hot-houses in our gardens at home, inasmuch as attempts, more or less successful, are made to cultivate plants which could not possibly be grown in the open. And perhaps as great an interest is taken in them by their owners, though their trouble is not so amply repaid out here as is usually the case at home. The amateur has there at hand in any locality, to consult in case of doubt as to the right course to pursue, half a dozen professional gardeners, while floriculture has periodicals of its own which give to the amateur timely and reliable information. In Bombay he has none of these advantages. His professional neighbour or assistant the *mali*, as a rule, is provokingly ignorant of anything beyond sweeping up fallen leaves and laying shingle roadways, and the amateur, desirous of cultivating even the commonest of plants, frequently has the mortification of finding his efforts thwarted by the combined ignorance and indolence of his gardener. It is gratifying, therefore, in these circumstances to find that Mr. Carstensen, the Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, has magnanimously taken to lecturing to us on Bombay Gardens and Ferneries in the hope of bringing about a horticultural revolution. Two papers he has already prepared: "Bombay Gardens" and "Bombay Ferneries." Both these have been read before the Natural History Society as the most likely channel through which to reach the public. But unfortunately, though the Society boasts an ever-increasing roll of members, its meetings are not so largely attended as they might be. The Society's *Journal* comes to the rescue, and whilst the former article was published in the last number, the latter has a prominent place in the issue of the *Journal* which appeared last week. In our ferneries, as in our gardens, there is room for great improvement, says Mr. Carstensen, who proceeds to tell us how to construct a fernery, the site to put it on, the soil to obtain, and the ferns and plants to grow in it, for, as is pointed out, "fernery" out here is somewhat of a misnomer, though a better or more expressive term cannot well be found. To begin with Mr. Carstensen says our flat roofs are a mistake; they must be sloping towards east and west so as to ward off the mid-day sun and break the rays of morning and evening. The use of coir is so desirable that the writer regrets he has been unable to discover who introduced it, that he might pay a fitting tribute of praise. The fernery should be built on a site that is sheltered against strong winds, though overhanging trees should be avoided. These are among the primary hints given to us, but Mr. Carstensen in more than one place intimates his lack of confidence in the *mali*. The one point of the paper on which more stress is laid than on another is that we cannot expect the *mali* to do more than the coarser part of the work satisfactorily. It is to the ladies he looks for the reformation which all desire to see. In the paper to which we refer he gives complete directions for the construction and maintenance of a fernery, which, carefully followed, cannot but result in success. The details of the essay and the long list of plants most likely to thrive, which Mr. Carstensen has prepared, cannot be gone into here, but we commend their perusal to all anxious to make the exterior of the home beautiful.

THE good work that is being done by the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution is the subject of an oft told tale, and those who were present at the meeting of the subscribers some time since, over which his Excellency the Governor was good enough to preside, have no need to be reminded of the marked advance that was made last year in both the quality and the extent of its operations. There is one phase of its activity, however, which it is not too late to bring into prominence. The school, no doubt, will for long to come be looked upon as a Parsee institution, for its establishment and maintenance count amongst the best of the good deeds of that community. But its racial character has begun to be broadened, and it will be a signal tribute to the disinterested views of its founders and managers if this welcome development should continue. Thus, the directors are able to congratulate themselves not only upon having gone half way towards realizing Lord Reay's excellent suggestion that they should double the number of their pupils—for last year alone they increased their numbers by just fifty per cent.—but they have been fortunate enough to bring young ladies of other communities within their walls. Last year five Hindu young ladies joined the school, but perhaps the most signal achievement in the direction of the cosmopolitanism at which the directors aim was made when an enlightened Mussulman gentleman, whose name should be written in golden letters in the school's annals, sent his daughter there—the first Mahomedan young lady, if we mistake not, who has been entered on the roll of the institution. Too much cannot be made of instances of this kind, and we are quite sure that no one would be more pleased than the Parsee ladies and gentlemen who, with only one or two exceptions, constitute the managing authority of the institution, if Hindu and Mahomedan girls were to monopolize the remaining vacant spaces within its walls. Before the echoes of Professor Macmillan's recent weighty exposition of the influence of heredity in the determination of Indian character have died out it will be well to give renewed prominence to the service which is being done by an institution that aims—and aims with no small success—at turning out, in the midst of native society, examples of cultured and educated womanhood.

THE outbreak of cholera upon two of her Majesty's ships in the Harbour is lamentable enough as it stands, and it would be a regrettable thing if its proportions and significance were exaggerated. Currency has, we regret to find, been given to a report that cholera is general in the Harbour. So far from this being the case, we believe, we are right in saying that, except on board the Marathon and the Redbreast, the two ships of the Royal Navy upon which the cases reported yesterday occurred, the Harbour is entirely free from cholera. The truth is that so far from cholera being general in the Harbour there has been only one case this month, and the whole year's record includes only three cases. The outbreak, there is reason to hope, will end as suddenly as it came. The last

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, at an inspection of the Royal Scots Guards on Saturday last, dwelt upon the disadvantages the army suffered from through the short service system.

THE INSURRECTION IN YEMEN.

REINFORCEMENTS ASKED FOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 13.

The Government of Yemen has telegraphed to the Porte urgently asking for reinforcements as otherwise it is said the Government troops will be overwhelmed by the forces of the rebel Assyrs.

DEFEAT OF A GERMAN FORCE IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 13.

Advices received here report the defeat of a German force by the natives of Uhehe on August 17. A number of officers, including Zeleuski, his commanders and many men were killed, and several were captured by the natives.

SEPT. 14.

Further particulars of the defeat of the German force in Uhehe state that ten officers and 300 negroes of Zeleuski's expedition were killed.

THE RIOTS IN CHINA.

A COLLISION EXPECTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Advices received at San Francisco from China state that Sir John Wolsham, the British Ambassador at Pekin, has warmly protested against the dilatoriness of the Chinese Government in making reparation for the outrages on foreigners. The Mandarins of China give evasive replies to the communications addressed to them and the rioters remain unpunished.

Warships are assembling and a collision with the European forces concerned is expected.

A force of British Marines with gatling guns has been sent to Ichang.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Jacob's case came before the Presidency Magistrate again to-day. Mr. Inverarity, of the Bombay bar, who arrived from Bombay yesterday to conduct the defence, appearing in the case. Application was again made by the accused's counsel for his release on bail, but the application was again refused, the Magistrate holding that so far as the presumption was that Mr. Jacob was guilty of offences laid against him, and holding as he did that view, he was helpless in the matter of granting bail under the conditions of section 497. Later, if the defence could change the aspects of the case, he would reconsider his decision.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

On the return from leave of Mr. Adams in November to the Commissionership of Benares, Mr. F. N. Wright, now officiating in Benares, will become Commissioner of Allahabad, by the transfer to Meerut of Mr. Harrington.

CAPTAIN W. H. McSTEWART.

Captain W. H. McStewart, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is likely to be posted at Gilgit as Assistant to the British Agent, Lieutenant Manners-Smith going to Chitral during the winter on deputation.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

A compassionate allowance of rupees sixteen has been sanctioned by the Government of India to each of the two brothers of the late Signaller O'Brien who was murdered at the Manipur outbreak. On each lad attaining eighteen years of age, the allowance will cease. The two boys are also to receive rupees one hundred and fifty-five and annas twelve for the value of the property known to have been with their brother at the time of his murder.

THE MANIPUR RAJASHIP.

Chura Chand, the great grandson of Raja Nar Singh, has been selected as Raja of Manipur. He has no claim to the *gadi*, but like the present Gaekwar of Baroda is chosen by the British Government. He is five years old and has many elder brothers. Unless for want of heirs no succession of brothers will be allowed. The Queen has foregone her right to annex, and Chura Chand receives the estate really from Her Majesty, subject to the approval of the British Government.

The succession in each case will be by premogeniture regarding the future states. A tribute will be imposed and the state made thoroughly subordinate. During the minority of Raja Chura Chand, the administration of Manipur will be vested in the hands of a British Officer, Major Maxwell most likely.

THE ROBBERY UNDER ARMS AT AGRA.

SIXTEEN MEN ARRESTED.

The police at Agra have arrested about sixteen men at Tajgunj supposed to belong to the gang of ruffians who attacked the Lady Lyall Hospital and other places on Friday night. Their identification will possibly be difficult, owing to Futteh Chand, Constable, in the affray, having swooned from loss of blood of the four sword cuts he received on his hands and head, not remembering what happened after closing with the thieves. The other female inmates of the boarding house received rather rough handling by the ruffians when seeking information as to where money was kept. The native female medical practitioner (not student) the constable, and chowkedar are all progressing favorably.

CHOLERA AT MEERUT.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry at Meerut are under canvas owing to cholera which has been lingering there for some time. The 5th Lancers are ordered out also.

THE ATTOCK DEFENCE WORKS.

The Attock Defence Works having been sanctioned by Government, the Executive Engineer, Major Shone, will commence the work on October 1 or earlier possibly. Major Shone, who was granted leave conditionally, will be required to return at once, as his office will have to move back from Rawal Pindi.

AFFRAY AT RAWAL PINDI.

A free fight between several policemen and a section of the Rawul Pindi City population, called Babras, occurred on the 11th instant over some disagreement. The case is being investigated.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

Captain Grant is appointed Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi Defence Works.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The first match of the Polo Tournament was played this evening in splendid weather on excellent ground and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The match was between the Poona Horse and the Visitors. The teams were: Poona Horse—Lieutenant Newnham, 1, Captain Yorston, 2, Lieutenant Ducat, 3, Dr. Steward, back. The Visitors—Lieutenant Sandback, 1, Lieutenant Fowler-Butler, 2, Lieutenant Kennard, 3, Lieutenant Lambert, back. Umpires—Lieutenant Edwards and Captain LeGallais. Timekeeper—Mr. LeMesurier. The match terminated in a victory for the Cavalry, who from the first had matters pretty much their own way and kept the Visitors the most of the time defending their goal. Smartness and good combination characterised the game of the Cavalry throughout and they seldom missed the opportunity of scoring. The Visitors were rather uncertain in their play and allowed chances to slip when they might have taken the offensive and given their opponents some work to defend their position. The shooting of the Visitors for goal was erratic. The match was won by 5 goals to 1 in the first quarter, the Cavalry playing down hill and after some give and take play, in which the Cavalry made several assaults on the Visitors' goal, Yorston brought the ball prettily opposite the flags, made an accurate cut, and scored first goal. The sides were then changed. Play was generally in favour of the Cavalry, Yorston showing up well and Kennard for the Visitors striking out boldly for goal; but nothing was done until the end of the period, when Yorston eventually got on the ball and put it neatly through the flags, scoring a second goal. Time—8 minutes 14 seconds.

In the second quarter, after the ball had been driven over the boundary line two or three times near the Visitors' goal, Yorston got on it and gave Ducat an opportunity of scoring, which he accepted; but did not alter the position. Time—16 minutes 44 seconds. In the third quarter, two minutes after play commenced, the Cavalry scored their third goal. Whilst playing down hill Ducat got on the ball and nursing it prettily secured a third goal. The Visitors then got the advantage of ground but could do no good. Yorston never left the ball and eventually after clever and combined play by the Cavalry team he put in the fourth goal. Further play took place but no further score was made. Time—27 minutes 4 seconds. At the final quarter only five minutes was left. For this period immediately on the ball being got into play, Kennard made a brilliant stroke and drew blood for his team. On the sides being changed, the Cavalry pressed their opponents, who played up well and several exciting scrambles took place, Fowler-Butler making a splendid attempt for goal and looked like scoring, if he had not broken his stick right on the call of time. Stuart managed to secure a further goal for the Cavalry and the game ended—Cavalry 5 goals, to the Visitors 1. The second match will be played to-morrow, the sides being Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE following letter has been addressed to the *Athenæum*:—Sir,—You will perceive from the enclosed invitation and list of 150 "papers," as also from your own advertisement columns, that the *next* International Congress of Orientalists will be held under the best auspices and with a more comprehensive and thorough, as well as a more scientific and practical, programme than any of its predecessors, from the 1st to the 10th proximo, and not, as Professor Max Muller alleges, in your last issue, in September 1892. Indeed, no Congress of the established series can, in accordance with its statutes, be held in England next year, nor can it assemble under the presidency of one who is not a native of the country in which it meets. It is, however, gratifying to find that there exists a sufficient number of Orientalists and friends of Oriental studies to overwhelm Professor Max Muller with letters more than a year in advance of his own Congress, after deducting the 600, representing 37 countries, who are now preparing for the one to be held next week.

Professor Max Muller is as wrong about the last Congress as he is about "the next." "Count Mohrenheim" was not the President at Stockholm, nor Professor Lieblein at Christiana, as he alleges, nor can they continue in an office that they have never held. There exists no "Count" Mohrenheim, as far as I know. "Baron" Mohrenheim is the Russian Ambassador at Paris. There was a temporary President, Mr. d'Erenheim at Stockholm, who was soon displaced by Count Landberg, the notorious General Secretary and M. de Bonnevie, Minister of Public Instruction, was President at Christiana. He has joined our Congress of 1891.

Count Landberg, therefore, must be meant, by Professor Max Muller, as the overt or covert president from whom to take charge. Professor Max Muller then directs that questions regarding our next Congress in 1892 should be addressed to Professors Davids, Douglas, and Macdonnell at 22, Albemarle Street, W., the office of the Royal Asiatic Society. The members of that Society will be surprised to hear that, after the official declarations that have been made, their Secretary is allowed to be Secretary of the Organizing Committee for a Congress in 1892 and that the body in question has its office and three secretaries in their rooms.

Having thus transferred all responsibility regarding both the last and the next Congress on to other shoulders, Professor Max Muller adds that in the interest of Oriental scholarship "he had accepted the duties of President for the Congress of 1892, which only begin when the present President's resign." I have shown that one of the "present presidents" never held the office and, therefore, cannot resign it, and the other left it in 1889.

In my humble opinion the interest of Oriental scholarship requires that the summaries of Oriental research since 1886 should be as they will be at *this* year's Congress, the starting point for future enquiries, and that the great and original discoveries that have been made in every Oriental speciality, including Oriental Geography, Ethnography, and Science, should be made the property of the public, as they will be, *this* year; that suggestions for the promotion of Oriental studies, so essential in every country connected with the East, should be made without further delay, and that our relations with Orientals, and above all with Native Oriental Scholars, should be put on a proper footing as soon as possible. The ten Governments, 38 learned bodies, and the large number of Orientalists in 37 countries who have recognized this year's Congress will not wait for another year to have the above claims satisfied.

In the meantime it would be well if the promoters of a Congress in 1892 were to abstain from any statement, direct or indirect, that may be calculated to convey the impression that our Statutory Congress of 1891 has been transferred to the illegal meeting projected for 1892, as has been evidently represented to the writer of the following letter and to others:—

Tlemcen, le 17 Aout 91.

Monsieur Leitner,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que je dois faire partie du Congres qui aura lieu a Londres cette année.

M. Robert K. Douglas m'avait informé que la date à laquelle devait avoir lieu le dit Congres avait été renvoyée a l'année prochaine (1892).

Or un de mes compatriotes, Chaib Bey Abdellah, a reeu de vous un programme ou il est dit que le Congres aura lieu au mois de Septembre prochaine (1891).

Je suis tres etonné de n'avoir recu de vous aucune communication a ce sujet.

Jéspere Monsieur que vous voudriez bien me renseigner exactemet sur la date de ce Congres *car j'ai recu deja ma carte comme membre de cette reunion.* (The italics are mine).

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite consideration.

(Signed) B. ROUSTAN.

Similar complaints of misdirection of goods intended for 1891 and detained for 1892 reach me also from other quarters. Such conduct needs no comment.

G. W. LEITNER.

Two more immense Russian ironclads of 10,960 tons displacement will be commenced on the stone slips which are now being built at the Government ship—building works at St. Petersburg. Each of these vessels will be furnished with six turrets, and will be equal in size to the largest vessels of the Black Sea fleet. Two more ironclads of 4,000 tons displacement will also be commenced this autumn after the launch of the cannon-boats *Otrashnee* and *Grimjachee*, this month. A plan for the re construction of the military harbour of Sebastopo has been drawn up. The St. Petersburg *Viedomost* learns that at the same time it is intended to strengthen the fortifications of the port to such an extent as to render the position of Sebastopol impregnable.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

We do not presume to consider ourselves in any way responsible for the extraordinarily large attendance at the subscription dance on Monday last. We epistolarians have preached, and cajoled, and upbraided, hitherto in vain, and we cannot flatter ourselves that we have sufficient weight with the public to produce such a gratifying result as the phenomenal appearance of thirty or forty couples todling round at a Gymkhana Hop; nevertheless, though probably only due to the enforced flatness of the week, the sight was a pleasing one. We noticed that unmarried girls however were conspicuously few, a fact which we put down to a strike among the non dancing chaperones. Certainly the lot of that noble army of martyrs at the Gymkhana is mitigated by none of the mild ameliorations which attend it elsewhere. Seated in corners or on the stage, in twos and threes, from 9-30 to 12-30, weary sentinels guard their daughters, they have nothing before them but the too-familiar Gymkhana room, without even the prospect of a word with either of Their Excellencies to send them away honored, elated and glowing. There being no host and no one especially told off to look after their particular welfare, they run the chance of going without the somewhat meagre refreshments to which their patience and one rupee eight entitle them.

Tennis Tournaments are really definitely over now; the last tie of the Gentlemen's Doubles was played off on Monday, when Captains Newton-King and Lenox-Conynghame, both Worcester's, were defeated by Major Von Donop and Captain Piers.

A field of at least forty turned out on Monday morning to the meet at Yerrowda Reformatory. All the best, indeed most of the sport this season has been found near "The Sisters," but in that direction experience is making Reynard cute and he is seldom rolled over. When tired he appoints a *badli* and goes home, or runs up a hill or out of scent; in the present instance a hare did all his work for him, and when at last the pack was got on the right line, the scent was too cold to follow and huntsmen and hounds drew off and dejectedly went home.

The weather lately has been too pleasant to last, and there is just now an ominous stuffiness in the air which we think forbodes storms. We were glad that Jupiter Pluvius showed us such forbearance, as two most exciting cricket matches were played this week. The first was between the next XXII and the XI who with their usual bland consciousness of superiority professed themselves each equal to two of their opponents. Having won the toss they went in jauntily, and scored 187 runs with a flourish, Mr. Usborne, R.A., "the pick of the basket," making 47 runs, Captain Gordon 33. Wonderful to relate there were only three ducks-eggs all told! So the XI retired satisfied and the XXII went in. The stumps were drawn as soon as they had knocked up 50—no wickets down. The XI was cool and gay, but when, next day, Mr. E. Drew and Mr. Hancock ran their scores up respectively to 60 and 38, a change came over the spirit of their dream, and when 15 men had made 275 runs, the XI magnanimously hoped the rest of their opponents wouldn't trouble to continue their innings, so the XXII minus 7 rested on their laurels, and the match was by courtesy called a draw in their favour. Mr. E. Drew, the gay globe-trotter, who had witched the world with wondrous batsmanship, was promptly secured to play for Poona against the Bombay Gymkhana, in Friday and Saturday's match.

Between two tours, the first to Deolalee and the second to Sirur and Nuggar, the Commander-in-Chief enlivened a few friends with a dance at Magdala House, which differed slightly in guests but not in entertainment from its predecessors.

Not overdone by his protracted umpiring duties for the Tennis players, our hard working Major Lyster has arranged a Badminton Tournament, which is designed to revive our flagging interest in that lively game, and for which there are innumerable candidates, ranging in age from eight to eighty. As there is just now a rage for Affinity competitions, the ladies choose their partners or the men do, we are uncertain which, and we would point out to minds demoralised by a course of Rudyard Kipling that most of the married ladies have chosen their husbands to play with. The handicapping appears to have been judicious, as we have as yet heard no complaints. We are sorry that Sir Charles Pritchard, who played so much in Mahableshwar, never patronises the game down here; possibly he fears that Mr. Caine may hear of it, and relate "with circumstance and much embroidery" how members of Council and other high individuals fritter away the public time in indulgence in, and encouragement of, trivial and frivolous amusement.

Their Excellencies have now returned from their flying visit to Simla—what a tiring scramble it must have been!—and there are so many functions for them to attend during the next fortnight that we imagine they will be glad of a rest when October comes.

The hunting on Thursday was remarkably satisfactory and enjoyed by a very small field, including a few ladies, one of whom, Mrs. Beckham, carried off the brush of a fox-hound in the nullahs to the left of the Dighi village, and which met its death after a fifteen minutes' hard run. The hounds shortly found another, who not being very fit led them on to the track of an acquaintance, more game than himself, and got quietly out of the way. The substitute led them a dance for half an hour, and then ran them out of scent. A kill is not essential to the pleasure of a run, and the plucky little brute deserved to get away.

We are inclined to feel rather triumphant at winning our Cricket Match against Bombay, by nine wickets; it is a consolation to know that though bad, we might be worse.

At the conclusion of the match a game of tennis was arranged between Messrs. Nicholson and Young, of Bombay, and those well-known partners, Major Von Donop and Captain Piers, to represent Poona. The result was a hard-fought contest, terminating in favour of the latter by two sets to one. A single match was then played off between Major Von Donop and Mr. Nicholson, which again afforded the gallery a spectacle of some first-class play, the gallant Major in the end vanquishing his opponent and thus securing a double win for Poona.

There is a rumour that that versatile genius, Dr. Pentecost, whose preaching and lecturing are said to be only equalled by his billiard-playing and conjuring, is about to vanish into the depths of Poona City to teach the mild but learned and argumentative Hindoo. He will find it no doubt more up-hill work than impressing the minds of his overflowing congregations of all sorts and conditions of Christians at Wheal's Repository, and we shall be interested to learn whether he makes more or less headway against their puzzling mixture of prejudice and scepticism than the several eloquent and intellectual lecturers who have addressed them from the Panch-Howds pulpit.

It speaks ill for the season that we should so often have had to apologise for the brevity of our letters on the plea of the scantiness of interesting material to write about, or perhaps it speaks ill for our fertility of imagination and power of amplification. Be that as it may, we find ourselves reduced to assuring you in the words with which the laborious letters of our childhood invariably ended, "and now there is no more news to tell you, so we will say good-bye."

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A TELEGRAM just received announces that this Bank's profits for the half year to 30th June last, including the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, amount to £38,000. The Directors have declared an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and carried forward £24,000.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.....	84	45	70	74	67	9	67	24
Monday, Sept. 14.....	....		....		....		0	3
Total.....	84	45	70	74	67	9	67	27
Total fall to 14th September 1890	67	80	68	51	70	67	56	77
Total fall to 14th September 1889	61	91	68	19	68	93	62	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

CRICKET AT POONA.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

THIS morning the annual fixture between Civil and Military, which has now taken the place of North and South, opened on the Gymkhana ground in fine weather. The teams were as follows:—Military—Colonel F. Rhodes, Dr. Trask, Lieutenant Bowden-Smith, Lieutenant T. M. Usborne, R. A., Captain Page, Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, R.E., Lieutenant E. Saulez, Captain Randolph, Lieut. E. E. Edlmann, R. E., Lieutenant F. E. Geoghegan and Lieutenant B. F. B. Stuart. Civil—Mr. W. Holland, Mr. C. A. Beatty, Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. F. Clark, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. C. A. Pogson, Mr. George, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Mr. C. Riches and Mr. M. H. Haywood, C. S. It will be seen by these names that the Military had a strong team, such players as Rhodes, Usborne, Bowden-Smith, Page and Wilson generally being good enough for substantial scores. The wicket was in splendid condition. Captain Smith, R. A., would have played with the Military, but his hand is still disabled from the blow he received on Friday, in the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas' match. The teams were captained by Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Forest Department, Ahmednaggar, and Surgeon J. E. Trask. The match is fixed to extend over three days.

Play opened at 11-30, and the Military winning the toss, went in first. Dr. Trask and Colonel Rhodes were first to go in and they batted to the bowling of Macbeth and Clark. The first over was a maiden, and the second ball of the next over Dr. Trask gave a chance off Macbeth to Nicholson, who accepted and he retired without "breaking his duck." Lieut. Bowden-Smith then partnered the Colonel and they made merry with the bowling of Clark and Macbeth until the score had reached 33, when Bowden-Smith was bowled by Macbeth, his score being 24. Lieutenant Usborne then went in and the score reached the half-century at about a quarter past twelve. Only 10 more were added to the score when Colonel Rhodes made an unfortunate hit and gave a chance to Clark at long leg, which was duly accepted. His score was only a modest 18; Pogson bowled. Captain Page went out to Usborne, and the two took the score up to 80, when Usborne was caught behind the wicket by Nicholson, his score being 25. Lieutenant Wilson partnered Captain Page, and they played steadily on, and at 1 o'clock 100 was put on the telegraph board. Both men played out strongly, making several big hits. Messrs. Pogson and Kennedy were then relieved at the bowling, and Clark and Macbeth were reinstated. The fielding of the civil team was fairly good and the bowling straight and fast. At quarter past one, 120 was on the board, Page and Wilson playing a pretty game; neither Clark or Macbeth being able to touch their wickets. Lieut. Wilson was the first to go, being bowled by Pogson for 41. Immediately after, Page went down, he being caught by Macbeth off Pogson for 27. Only one more run was scored for the remaining four wickets. Capt. Randolph was bowled by Wilkins for 1. Lieut. Edlmann was bowled in his first ball by Wilkins. Lieut. Saulez was bowled by Pogson for one. Lieut. Geoghegan was bowled by Wilkins for 0, and Lieut. Stuart was left not out also with 0. The innings closed five minutes after the resumption of the game after tiffin for a total of 149, including 12 extras.

The Civil team commenced their innings at 3-15, sending to the wicket Messrs. Haywood and Wilkins. On six being put up Haywood was given out leg before wicket; his score being 5. Mr. W. George took his place and was immediately bowled by Lieut. Stuart for 0. Mr. Riches joined Mr. Wilkins and the game livened up somewhat, 40 being quickly put on the board. Mr. Riches was the first to leave being bowled by Lieut. Stuart for 11. Mr. Pogson then went in, and went down at the first ball from Lieut. Edlmann. Mr. Wilkins did not remain much longer being neatly taken behind the wicket by Lieutenant Usborne off a ball from Lieutenant Stuart, his score being a useful 28. Mr. Macbeth also made a short stay only, making 2 when he was run out, Dr. Trask at "mid on" neatly throwing in the ball and knocking the stumps down. Mr. Holland was also unfortunate, and made but 1 when he was caught out at point by Colonel Rhodes to whom he gave a chance off a ball from Lieut. Stuart. Mr. Kennedy then went in and handling his bat freely, he altered materially the appearance of the telegraph board. He did not, however, get past 18 when he received a hard ball from Lieut. Edlmann to which he succumbed. The others did little good and the "tail" of the team went down rapidly, the total score only reaching 83. The Military went in for their second innings, and when stumps were drawa three wickets had gone down for 71 runs. The following are the full scores:—

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col Rholes, c Clark, b Pogson..	18	not out.....	13
Dr Trask, c Nicholson, b Macbeth	0	not out.....	21
Lieut Bowden-Smith, b Macbeth	24	b Pogson	6
Lieut T M Usborne, c Nicholson, b Kennedy	25	c Wilkins b Macbeth.....	30
Capt Page, c Macbeth, b Pogson.....	27	b Pogson	0
Lieut F A Wilson, b Pogson....	41		
Lieut E Saulez, b Pogson	1		
Capt Randolph, b Wilkins	1		
Lieut E E G Edlmann, b Wilkins	0		
Lieut F E Geoghegan, b Wilkins	0		
Lieut B F B Stuart, not out	0		
Extras.....	12	Extras	7
Total.....	149	Total for 3 wickets ...	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Clark.....	75	17	3	0
Pogson.....	65	31	4	3
Wilkins.....	23	8	3	3
Macbeth	64	39	2	2
Kennedy.....	40	12	2	2

CIVIL.

1st Innings.

Wilkins, c Usborne, b Stuart	28
Haywood, l-b-w, b Stuart	5
George, b Stuart	0
Riches, b Stuart	11
Pogson, b Edlmann.....	0
Macbeth, run out	2
Kennedy, b Edlmann	18
Holland, c Rholes, b Stuart	1
Nicholson, b Stuart.....	9
Beatty, run out	3
Clark, not out	1
Extras.....	5
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Edlmann	95	49	2	2
Stuart.....	94	29	6	6

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK ON THE MAN-OF-WAR SHIPS.

THE outbreak of cholera on board the flagship Marathon and H. M. S. Redbreast may now, it is hoped, be said to be fairly checked. Up till a late hour last evening only two fresh cases were reported as having occurred on board the Redbreast, and those were of a very mild type. The two men attacked were, immediately on the symptoms betraying themselves, conveyed on board the Tenasserim, which is being used as an hospital ship. The twenty men who were sent there on Sunday are recovering, with the exception of two, who are not yet out of danger. From this it will be seen that there is now no cause for alarm of the cholera spreading, or of reaching shore. As to the story which got abroad yesterday that cholera was general in the Harbour, there is not, we can assert on the best authority, the slightest truth in it. It would seem that some person carried this alarming report on board one of the man-of-war vessels, and so it got circulated; but there was really no foundation for the tale. In order to allay the fears of any who may have been alarmed by the story, we may say that since the 1st of January last there have been only three cases of cholera amongst the shipping in the Harbour, that is, of course, excluding the present outbreak on board the Marathon and Redbreast, and only one of those proved fatal. This can be verified by any who may choose to make application to the Superintendent of the Water Police, to see the records. On the outbreak being reported, every precaution was taken, as was stated in yesterday's issue, and every possible means adopted to stop the spread of the disease. The fact that so many men succumbed in so short a time, showed that it was a severe type of cholera; and Surgeon Crimmin, the Health Officer of the Port, deserves the greatest credit for the skilful manner in which he coped with the outbreak.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Shiwaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE LEVYING OF FEES AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation a half-yearly return of the admission fees collected at the Victoria Gardens. He proposed this motion. He said, that he might bring to the notice of the Corporation a great grievance to the public of the city. He hoped the Corporation would pass this motion in order that they might be able to consider whether it would be worth their while to continue levying fees. It would also enable the Corporation to wash off a stain and a blot on the Municipal administration of the city, and he could not understand why in acting *up* to the proud motto of the city, they should act *downwards*. (Laughter.) It was a very humiliating and beggarly spectacle in a great city like that to see the Municipality extending its hand to collect fees at its only garden, a garden that was paid for out of the rate-payers' money.

Dr. Banks said it was rather a strange fact that while benevolent citizens provided hospitals for the alleviation of the suffering of the poor they (the Corporation) with the astuteness of business men, handed those institutions over to Government to be maintained, and no one did anything for the healthful recreation of the poor of the city. Sometimes they took upon themselves the task of pointing out to Government certain things which Government should do, but the Corporation, to whom Government had given priceless pleasure-grounds, had not, so far as he was aware, done anything at all in the matter. He hoped the day was not far distant when it would no longer be necessary to levy fees in respect of the gardens which should be open free to the public and he entirely sympathised with the remarks of Dr. Viegas.

The motion was carried.

THE TANSA ESTIMATES.

Dr. Blaney proposed, "That the Standing Committee be requested to inform the Corporation—(1.) If in the revised estimates of Rs. 1,47,00,000 for the Tansa Water Works, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 formally entered in regard to the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co. for extra, as provision against the time when the claims are decided upon, has been drawn upon or not? (2.) If it was not necessary before drawing upon that sum to obtain the specific sanction of the Corporation to the amount proposed to be paid. (3.) If it is true that Rs. 1,25,000 have been paid to Messrs. Glover and Co., for altered extra claims, in respect of which neither they nor the engineer in charge of the Tansa Works could supply any specific details, and as to which the counsel to whom the matter was referred could fix no definite sum as compensation? (4.) That if such aforesaid payment of Rs. 1,25,000 has been made, the Standing Committee be requested to inform the Corporation of the grounds and reasons on which such payment was made."

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy seconded the motion.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said the Corporation would probably accept that proposal. He had only to suggest that the month of October would be too soon for the Committee to report.

Dr. Blaney said if Mr. Carroll thought it too soon he would not press for it being reported on in October.

This being agreed to the motion was carried.

COMPLIMENT TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The President said the business before the meeting being finished, and as that was the last meeting the Commissioner would attend before going on leave, he thought they might all wish him a happy visit to England, a good holiday, and come back to Bombay, thoroughly recruited, and able to do a deal of downright good work. (Applause.) Notwithstanding they had squabbles sometimes; the Commissioner certainly got through a great amount of hard work. They should therefore wish him a pleasant voyage, and a safe return. (Loud applause.)

The Commissioner simply said in reply that he was exceedingly obliged for the kind words the President had used, and to the Corporation for the hearty manner in which they had received them. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W.H. NORRIS.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS, of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, died on Friday night from malarial fever, from which he had been suffering for the past two weeks. The death of this promising young officer, who was only 28 years of age, and had seen active service in Burma, cast a gloom over the whole station, as he was well known and respected by both officers and civilians. The interment took place on Saturday evening at the new cemetery on the Sholapore Road and was largely attended. The *corteye* was headed by a firing party of 20 files of the company to which the deceased officer was attached, who marched in open order with their arms reversed. The regimental band and the fife and drum band of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment followed the firing party. The coffin, which was covered by the Union Jack and on top of which were the helmet and sword of the deceased and many beautiful floral tributes to his memory, was borne on a gun carriage drawn by six horses of the R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Colonel Goldsmith, the officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and officers and staff officers of the station, and the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers followed the gun carriage. Amongst those present were: Major-General Blundel, attended by Lieutenant R. H. Massie, R.A., and Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Pottinger, the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C. S., Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., Colonel R. H. L. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel E. Carrington, Deputy Quarter-master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, R. A., A. A.-G., Lieutenant-Colonel Spratt and the officers of the 1st Worcester Regiment; Colonel Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., Captain W. Wickham, the officers of the 28th Pioneers; Lieutenant E. O. Walker, C. I. E., Surgeon Thacker, Surgeon-Major Harding, Surgeon Jackson, Captain C.A. Anderson, R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, R. H. A., Veterinary-Surgeon Lewis, Captain Fanshaw, R. H. A., Captain Russell, R. E., and officers of the Engineers; Dr. Dobson, I.M., Mr. Huddleston, I. M., Major MacCarthy and officers of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment; Major C. J. Bloomfield, Acting Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Geoghegan, Captain Welman, Captain Vidal, Captain Bookham, Surgeon-Major Bull, Lieutenant F. M. Edwards, &c., &c. On arrival at the cemetery the coffin, which was of plain wood without ornamentation, was borne to the grave by four sergeants of the Regiment. The service for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, and at the conclusion of the service the bandsmen of the regiment sang a hymn, and the firing party discharged three volleys into the air.

THE AIMS OF THEOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* for July 11, you mar an otherwise pretty fair summary of Messrs. Stead and Sinnett's articles on Mdm. Blavatsky in the June *Review of Reviews*, by tacking on to the end a description of the performance of a *Yogi*, taken from *Lucifer*, and assuming it to be a specimen of the kind of experience which Theosophists claim as calculated to widen the horizon of the mind and prepare us for a new conception of human perfectibility. Now, if you are really unable to distinguish between the high aims which Theosophists set before them, and the experiments of a *Yogi*, who, as the article in *Lucifer* says, performed them under the direction of his teacher merely for the purpose of demonstrating the actuality of *Hatta Yoj*, i.e., physical magic, then the fault is yours and not ours; for the writer of that article had no idea that any one would be capable of for a moment confounding the two together. Lest however you should give anyone ignorant of Theosophy the impression that it is in any way identical with *Hatta Yoj*, or any other species of physical magic, I hope you will give me this opportunity of saying that we attach very little importance to that sort of thing, our aim being spiritual and not physical development. We always notice though, that whenever the slightest mention is made of any trivial phenomenon, it is always extracted by critics from the surrounding mass of serious matter and invested with an importance which it certainly does not possess for us or for any other really earnest readers.—Yours, etc., H. T. EDGE, B. A.

Lindfield, great Malvern, England, Aug. 25.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Building News* gives the following account of twelve clerestory windows which Messrs. Bussell, Gibbs and Co. are completing for the Council Chamber of the New Municipal Buildings in Bombay:—The design is geometrical, with rich borders, and foliated pattern in the heads, and in the centres are medallions with shields, bearing the city arms. They have also sent a four-light window, divided by stone transoms into three panels, for the council chamber. This window is very rich in character, with foliated design in heads and border. The top and bottom panels have, in the centre, shields with devices taken from the arms of the Corporation, and in the centre panels are full arms of the city with motto, *Urbs prima in Indis*, with supporters on either side; the arms are also repeated in the tracery. These widows have been specially designed with regard to the strong Indian sun. They have also sent a large number (some three thousand) of small quarry and rondel panels for the tympani of doors to the various offices in the building. In addition to this, they have now in hand a large number of tracery lights for the tower, arcades, and entrances, all in rich foliated and heraldic patterns.

THERE seems some probability of the country lying between the Indian Midland and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway being opened out,

THE VERNACULAR PRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Vernacular Press in the Bombay Presidency has been the means of exercising a very beneficial influence over the minds of the people, and particularly of those who are ignorant and illiterate. The press has, by degrees, created in these an eager desire to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the topics of the day, and to a certain extent it fills up the deplorable gap as to self-culture and enlightenment, which the want of opportunity of acquiring polished education has caused in them.

As a whole the Vernacular Press of the Bombay Presidency (save a few two-penny half-penny sheets published in the Mofussil) well deserves full credit for preserving its high character of sincerity, loyalty, and good feeling towards the British Raj. The Guzerati Press of the Presidency is much in advance of the Mahratti one. The former is older in date than the latter. This is, perhaps, owing to its founders' enterprising spirit, and the early beginning of education among the Guzerati-speaking population.

To become a journalist is not an easy task. It is neither safe nor always satisfactory to sit as a stern critic on the conduct and career of the public in general and individuals in particular. Notwithstanding this stern reality, there is in young men a tendency, particularly deplorable in its present form, to start, for want of any better avocation, a paper or a pamphlet, and to sit as judges on the conduct of others. University graduates, who are sometimes very able scholars in their own sphere, are in a great measure unacquainted with worldly experience. These men have, as a rule, great liking for journalistic writing. Without possessing the experience, tact and sound common sense befitting public writers, they indulge in unrestrained expressions of their half-formed ideas, and thus very often incur the opprobrium of disloyalty from their rulers, and childishness from their countrymen. It is high time that educated young men should open their eyes to these shortcomings and profit by the wisdom and experience of their elders. Their noble attempts at enlightening the masses by imparting the fund of knowledge they possess ought to be appreciated, but their efforts should be exercised in the right direction. Unluckily as soon as they are out in the world they presume to propound eccentric theories on politics, and on the social and moral conduct of men in general. Some of them are men of ability, but there are among them some who are popularly described as being "too clever by half." "Like vaulting ambition" they overleap themselves and fall on the other side. They propound eccentric theories with such a sharp tongue or pen that people soon forget them, or only remember to rebuke and ridicule them for their pains. In spite of all their talents they are not the men for the people nor are they popular with them. This our University youth, would rather be the obscure editor of a wretched paper than an experienced cashier or an intelligent and a well paid clerk at a bank or a merchant's firm. He would for months and years idle away his time in visiting reading-rooms and libraries with the pretensions of a great Guzerati author or novelist, but would hardly bestow a thought on leaving his place of birth to find an honest livelihood in some other part of the country.

As the Native Press is yet in its infancy, and as it has much to achieve in the cause of education, social as well as political, and as it is generally considered to be the harbinger of India's social and moral improvement in this progressive age, it must not be allowed to be nipped in the bud for the sins of commission and omission of a few misguided, mischievous and indiscreet writers, who neither represent any influential class of the natives nor have any moral or material support from their educated and enlightened countrymen.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, Sept. 13.

CLAIM FOR PROFESSIONAL COSTS.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Payne of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, sued on behalf of his firm, Shivram Bholanath, for the recovery of Rs. 1,502-8, being the balance due by him to the plaintiffs on account of the costs for professional services rendered to the defendant. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Moroji, represented the defendant.

This was an action by the plaintiffs for their taxed bill of costs for professional services rendered, and money paid for in certain proceedings in the High Court. The plaintiffs submitted that about the 8th of June, the balance due to them on their taxed bill and cost was about Rs. 2,602-8, but the defendant represented to his solicitors that he was ruined and had no assets, and no outstandings due to him, and by such false representation the defendant induced the plaintiffs to compromise their claim against him for Rs. 1,500. The plaintiffs, however, subsequently discovered that the representation made to them by the defendant about his pecuniary troubles, was false, and that he had certain money in the hands of Messrs. Punnet and Co., whom he had sued in the High Court for the recovery of his money. The plaintiffs, therefore, cancelled the compromise and claimed the sum of Rs. 1,502-8, being the whole balance of their bill after giving credit for Rs. 1,100, which the defendant had in the meanwhile paid to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Russell, for the defence, contended that the suit was really for the recision of a contract, and the Court had no jurisdiction. The plaintiffs had compromised their claim, and they had no right to cancel the compromise. Mr. Russell further contended that the defendant had made no false representation to the plaintiffs, so as to induce them to forego a part of their costs. Mr. Russell, therefore, submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to have the sum of Rs. 1,10?, which they had given up by the compromise, and he asked his honour to dismiss the suit with costs.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, held on the first point raised by Mr. Payne that the Court had jurisdiction, and this was not a case for the recision of the contract. The case was simply for the balance of taxed costs and the defendant was entitled to plead compromise, but that had been set out also by the plaintiffs in the plaint, and it was only for that reason that Mr. Russell argued it as a case for the recision of the contract, and his Honour thought that there arose really no question of jurisdiction. Then the question for decision was, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to their balance of costs or the limited amount offered by the defendant in the compromise. The Court saw no consideration for the plaintiffs to accept a less sum of money than what was due to them. But even supposing that there was the consideration, the question was whether the plaintiffs were not entitled to receive the balance, on finding that the representation made to them by the defendant was false. It was admitted by the defendant that the was due to Mr. Payne the sum of Rs. 2,602-8. The defendant admitted that before the terms of contract were arrived at, he was repeatedly questioned by Mr. Payne and his clerk, as to his means and whether he possessed any assets, and whether there was any outstandings due to him. Mr. Payne said the defendant had represented to him that he had no assets or outstandings, while the defendant said, that he had made a clean breast of it; and said to Mr. Payne, before the terms of compromise were agreed, that there were outstandings due to him to the extent of Rs. 10,000 or more. Under the circumstances both the parties being agreed to a certain point they differed only as to the reply given. His Honour thought, that if the defendant had stated to Mr. Payne what he then alleged before the Court, Mr. Payne would never have consented to compromise the claim and give up Rs. 1,100 out of his taxed costs. The defendant induced the plaintiffs to accept the compromise by alleging that he had no assets or outstandings due to him. The acceptance of the money after the date of Mr. Payne's rescinding the compromise was expressly on the general account and there was no waver at all. The recision remitted the parties to their original position, and the plaintiffs were entitled to appropriate the monies that they had received to the whole account, and to file suit for the balance of Rs. 1,502. His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,502-8, and certified Rs. 135 as professional costs, and made the decree payable immediately.

M. EIFFEL's plans for a tower at Chicago were received by the World's Fair Commissioners on Monday, 24th ult. M. Eiffel proposes to erect a tower 100ft. higher than that of Paris. He wishes an American company to be formed, and says that he will superintend the work. He adds that he would build the tower in France and ship it to the United States ready for setting up were it not for the enormous duty on steel; but, under the circumstances, M. Eiffel is willing to go to the United States.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE RELATING TO A MOSQUE.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND OTHERS *vs.* HAJEE AHMED BIN MAHOMED SYED PATTAN AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this suit in which the plaintiffs prayed that the relators and plaintiffs, Cazee Khootoobdin Khatib, Cazee Goolam Hoosein-bin, Cazee Ismail Mharry, and Ahmed-bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa, may be declared to have been duly appointed "nazirs" of the Sat Tar Street mosque; that the relators and plaintiffs Cazee Ismail Chilmai, Nakhoda Goolam Hoosein-bin, Goolam Ahmed Rogay, Cazee Shaidoodeen-bin Khatib and Abdul Cadur Deshmukh, may be declared to have been duly appointed "ayans" of the mosque; that if it shall appear that the said persons have not been duly appointed as aforesaid, fresh "nazirs" and "ayans" may be appointed under the direction of the court; that accounts may be taken of the property of the mosque come to the hands of the defendants, and of the management of the property, its rents, income and produce; that the defendants may be decreed to deliver up possession to the newly-appointed "nazirs" of the mosque, the cash-books, accounts and other property belonging to it, &c. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in this suit the plaintiffs other than the Advocate-General, alleging that they had been appointed as "nazirs" and "ayans" of the Musjid Kadim at Sat Tar Street, claimed to have it declared that they had been duly elected to these respective offices, and that the defendants may be ordered to make over the possession and management of the mosque monies and property to them; or in the event of their not having been duly appointed, to have new "nazirs" and "ayans" appointed under the directions of the court. The Advocate-General, on the information of the same plaintiffs who were also relators, alleging that the defendants (other than the two additional defendants) had been mismanaging the mosque properties and monies, and that they had appropriated to their own use large portions of the monies of the mosque, and that they were, at the date of the suit, engaged in altering or tampering with the books of the mosque in order to conceal their misappropriations, sought to have the accounts of the same defendants' management of the mosque monies and property taken. A charge of concealment of the mosque books had at the trial been added to the above charges. In the plaint the Advocate-General and the other plaintiffs united in asking for all the relief claimed; but the above, his lordship said, was the more proper and appropriate mode of indicating the relief which the Advocate-General and the other plaintiffs were entitled to claim. It would be convenient, his lordship said, to state a few facts connected with the mosque before considering how far the plaintiffs had established their respective allegations. The mosque in question was a public mosque to which all Suni Mahomedans had the right to resort for prayer. This was admitted on both sides. Like most other mosques in Bombay and elsewhere, the right to manage its endowments and property, and to elect its officers, was vested in its *jamat* composed of the Suni inhabitants of the mohulla in which the mosque is situate—the mohulla of Sat Tar. This had been the usage from time immemorial—as was shown by the ancient records put in. The earliest of them bore date the 23rd March, 1767. The defendants contended that only Konkani Sunis were included in the *jamat*, and that residents of the mohulla who removed from it, but who continued to attend the *jamat* meetings and to take interest in its affairs, were entitled to be treated as members of the *jamat* and receive invitations to it. As to the former contention, it was impossible for his lordship to decide upon it in the absence of some Konkani Suni residents of the mohulla coming forward and claiming the privilege of being treated as members of the *jamat*. As to the latter, it appeared to be well-founded. The Juma Musjid *jamat* is composed, according to a witness for the plaintiffs, of Konkanis who are not resident in the mohulla of the musjid, so that there was nothing heterodox in admitting the contention; and Cazee Ismail himself, the principal relator in this case, had long been treated and had acted as a member of the *jamat* though he had ceased to live in the mohulla. For the purposes of this case, his lordship treated the Sat Tar *jamat* as consisting of those persons who were, according to usage and custom, invited to it; and he would not hold that it was improperly convened because Memon and Malabari residents of the mohulla, who had never attended its deliberations or claimed to do so, had not been invited to it, or because Konkanis, non-resident in the mohulla, who had been former residents in it, had taken part in its proceedings. In 1871, the present defendant, Hajee Moya Pathan, and two others claiming to be "ayans" of the mosque, filed a suit against Mahomed Hussein, then said to be the "nazir" of the mosque, six other defendants said to have been elected "nazirs" and "ayans" of the mosque at a mock election, and called "the six intruders," and twenty-three other defendants who were said to have aided with "the six intruders," and were called "confederates." The plaint alleged that the "ayans" and "nazirs" of the mosque were by custom and law elected by the whole *jamat* of the mosque, claimed that they were irremoveable except for misconduct found by the *jamat*, and stated that the "ayans" had very extensive powers over the "nazirs." The plaint then set out certain alleged acts of misconduct on the part of the old "nazirs;" and also a so-called mock election of "the six intruders" by the twenty-three "confederates," who did not really represent the *jamat*, more than three-fourths of the adult male members of which were absent. The plaint prayed that the plaintiffs might be continued in their office of "ayans," that the old "nazir" might be removed, and that the election of "the six intruders" might be declared invalid, and that the *jamat* might be ordered to proceed to the election of new "nazirs." No written statement was put in on the part of any of the defendants, so that the proceedings did not actually show what the real point in dispute was, but it was pretty clear that the twenty-three "confederates" claimed the right of election. The suit was referred to arbitration; and an award was made, which was subsequently, on the 17th July, 1873, embodied in a decree. This decree appointed Bava Saheb, since deceased, and the present first two defendants to be "nazirs" of the mosque for two years, and defined their duties, and directed that, at the expiration of such two years, the leading members of the community should appoint new "nazirs." The decree further appointed the present defendant Hajee Moya Pattan and three others, since dead, "ayans" for two years, and defined their duties, which it limited to those of a consultative and overseeing character and directed that if they had any fault to find with the "nazirs," the matter should be laid before the leading members of the *jamat* for their decision. The leading members of the *jamat* were also directed to elect new "ayans" at the expiry of two years. The decree further directed that, in case the "nazirs" or "ayans" should neglect or make any breach of the trusts reposed in them, a general meeting of the community of Mahomedans should be convened, and such questions should be submitted to the meeting; and that according to the decision of the majority of such meeting the "nazirs" and "ayans" should act. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs. Reading the award and decree by the light afforded by the plaint, his lordship thought that the Mahomedan community, here referred to, was the Mahomedan community of Sat Tar as opposed to the leading members of the *jamat*. The twenty-three "confederates" evidently claimed the latter character, and the election was left with them, as well as the settlement of disputes between the "nazirs" and "ayans;" but when there was an actual breach of trust alleged, a meeting of the whole community was to be convened, and their directions taken. There was no reference in the pleadings to any community but that of Sat Tar, and in the pleadings that community was sharply contrasted with the leading members of the *jamat* of Sat Tar. It was not easy to determine what was the exact legal effect of this decree. It no doubt laid down rules for the guidance of "nazirs" and "ayans" in their conduct of the duties of their respective officers, and prescribed how the elections of these officers should take place. The Advocate-General, however, as representing the whole Suni population, for whose benefit the charity existed, or even as representing the Sat Tar Suni community, was not a party to the proceedings; and his lordship could not see that such population or community was represented at all. No doubt, the plaintiffs then alleged that the whole Sat Tar Suni community other than the defendants were on their side; but of this there was no proof, nor did it appear that they even knew of the suit. The decree, which went far beyond the prayer of the plaint, conferred the power of election on the leading members of the *jamat*, which was exactly the opposite of what the plaintiffs were contending for. It was, no doubt, binding on the plaintiffs, but as the plaintiffs had no mandate from the community, his lordship could not see how it was binding on the community. On the whole, his lordship thought that it amounted to no more than an agreement between the parties to the suit, and forcible between those parties by the process of the court, but like all other agreements liable to be varied and controlled by subsequent agreements, and was inoperative so far as regarded the general community who were not parties to it. The "ayans" and "nazirs" who accepted office under the decree must, his lordship considered, be in the same position as if they had been parties to the suit and decree. After the expiry of the two years prescribed by the decree, no election of "nazirs" and "ayans" took place, nor until after the death of the "nazir" Bawa Saheb in December, 1889. The "nazirs" appointed by the decree, however, continued to act as such and were recognised as the "nazirs" of the mosque by the leading members of the *jamat*. This was shown by several exhibits in the case. All the "ayans" except the defendant, Hajee Meya Pathan, who is still alive, died before the "nazir" Bawa Saheb. On the 2nd March, 1890 the plaintiff, Cazee Ismail, wrote out two lists of Suni Mahomedans and gave them to two of his servants and directed them to invite the gentlemen named therein to a meeting to be held in the house of the plaintiff, Ahmed Issa, at Grant Road, in connection with the affairs of the Sat Tar Musjid. The same plaintiff also personally invited some of his friends to the meeting. In response to this invitation, some thirty people assembled. There was no evidence that this invitation reached any of the original defendants except the defendant Hajee Ahmed Pathan, and he denied that it was given to him. Not a single inhabitant of Sat Tar Moholla attended the meeting. To the meeting thus summoned and constituted, Cazee Ismail made a speech and stated that the first three defendants were not acting according to the rules of the mosque (referring to the decree of 1873) that they had retained large sums of money in their hands, that they had not had new "ayans" appointed, that they were tampering with the books, and that (as he was informed) they were appropriating the mosque monies to their own use, Thereupon, the meeting appointed the plaintiffs "nazirs" and "ayans" respectively of the Sat Tar mosque, and directed that the property and management of the mosque should be made over to them. It was quite impossible to hold, said his lordship, that this was a valid election even had the offices been then vacant. The meeting at Grant Road was not a meeting of the Mahomedan community. Such a meeting, no doubt, could be properly called to consider the affairs of the Sat Tar Musjid, &c., but when it proceeded itself to elect the "nazirs" and "ayans," it usurped a power which it did not possess.

Before this meeting was held the original defendants, who were then, after Bawa Saheb's death, the surviving "nazirs" and "ayans" appointed under the decree of 1873, had directed the banghi of the mosque to convene a meeting for the appointment of new "nazirs" and "ayans." The banghi, accordingly, summoned one for the 17th of February, 1890, inviting to it all those who were usually invited to meetings held for this purpose. He invited all the members of the *jamat* of Sat Tar, including those once, but no longer, their residing, but excluding the Memons and Malabaris living in the moholla. *Prima facie* it was duly summoned. It was attacked, not by calling members of the *jamat* to say that they were not invited to it, but by showing that many of those who attended it were closely connected with the new "nazirs" and "ayans," or were with the mosque servants, or were themselves servants of the mosque or lived as tenants on the mosque property, or did not live in Sat Tar Moholla. None of them were disqualifications. If it had been the fact that any person who, according to usage, should have been invited, were not invited, they could have been called by the plaintiffs. No witnesses of that class had given evidence. Many witnesses who attended the meeting deposed to its having been properly convened and held. The impression which the whole of the evidence had left on his lordship's mind was that Cazee Ismail intentionally absented himself from the meeting, knowing that at it he would be in a helpless minority, and that he adopted the ingenious device of calling a meeting of outsiders, which he was assured would fall in with his views. His lordship decided, therefore, that the defendants were duly appointed "nazirs" and "ayans" of the mosque. The result was that in so far as the plaintiffs, other than the Advocate-General, were concerned, the suit must be dismissed.

His lordship next considered the charges made by the Advocate-General against the first three defendants, but found none of them proved. Under these circumstances nothing remained but to dismiss the suit. The plaintiffs were directed to bear the costs of the issues as to alleged fraud, and pay those of the defendants. The plaintiffs were awarded out of the charity funds the general costs of the suit until the hearing, and then of the day on which issues were settled, and of another day: and also the costs of hearing judgment. The plaintiffs and relators must pay the defendants their costs of the hearing on the days other than those above specified. Defendants would have the rest of the costs out of the funds as well as those which they might not recover from the plaintiffs and relators. The defendants to have their costs as between attorney and client so far as they are payable out of the funds. The plaintiffs to bear their own costs of the rule *nisi*. The costs payable and receivable by the plaintiffs to the plaintiffs to be set off against each other.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 5th September, when there were present:—Messrs. Ruttonsey Mooljee, Sadanand Balkrishna, Moroba Narayan, Premjee Essur, Geo. W. Read, Shantaram Wishwanath, Khengar Thoban, Narayan Dhondoba, Messrs. Ruttonsey Mooljee, chairman of the board of directors, took the chair. The following report was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual annual report and audited accounts of the company and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1891. The following is the result of this year's pressing, compared with that of the previous season':—

	1890-91	1889-90.
	Bales	Bales.
At Amraotee	11,453	14,869
„ Akola	10,820	11,556
„ Ahmednagar	9,648	11,354
„ Bijapore	8,477	2,584
	40,333	40,363

The amount at credit of profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 578-7-11, brought forward from last year is Rs. 26,497-11-10. Out of the amount your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50, per share (i.e. 10 per cent. per annum) free of income tax, amounting to Rs. 22,100 be paid to the shareholders of the company, and that Rs. 4,000 be transferred to repairs and renewals account, as new boilers have to be bought for Amraotee and Bijapore Factories, leaving a balance of Rs. 397-11-10, to be carried forward to next year's account. As the book-value of the property stood at too high a figure, the amount of Rs. 20,000 standing to the credit of reserve fund, has been written off for depreciation, so that the value of the property now stands at adequate figures. The directors hope that this arrangement will meet with the shareholders' approval, the original object of forming the reserve fund being to meet the depreciation in property. The combinations for joint working of the presses at Amraotee and Akola, which were arranged for one year only, have expired on 30th June last.

The following resolutions were then passed: (1) Proposed by Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee and seconded by Mr. Geo. W. Read, that the directors' report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June 1891, having been previously circulated among the shareholders be taken as read and are hereby adopted. (2) Proposed by Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna and seconded by Mr. Premjee Essur that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share free of income-tax be declared and be made payable on and after the 8th instant to shareholders whose names stand on the register this day. (3) Proposed by Mr. Moroba Narayan and seconded by Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna that Mr. Jaithabhai Callianji, who retires by rotation, be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company. (4) Proposed by Mr. Shantaram Wishwanath and seconded by Mr. Khengar Thoban that Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna, and Moroba Narayan be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the year ending 30th June 1892, and their remuneration be Rs. 100 each. (5) Proposed by Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna and seconded by Mr. Geo. W. Read, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

A TERRIFIC hailstorm has raged in the country around Ceret, South France. Hundreds of vineyards have been completely destroyed.

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FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury.

THE MHOW MURDER CASE.

Albert Kemp, a private in the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Mhow, was charged with having, on the 9th July last, murdered a cultivator named Ramrutton, at Mhow, by shooting him with a Martini-Henry rifle. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, appeared for the defence. The counsel for the defence having claimed the privilege of having a majority of Europeans on the jury, and the application being granted, the undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Hugh Henry Swan, foreman.

Mr. B. Laville.
Mr. D. Knight.
Mr. T. W. Caffe.
Mr. J. M. Heyn.
Mr. W. D. McKewan.
Mr. Dharamsi Morajee Gocaldas.
Mr. W. Norrie-Milchell.
Mr. W. H. Hussey.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the prisoner, Albert Kemp, who is a private in the Middlesex Regiment at present stationed at Mhow, is charged with having murdered one Rutton, who met with his death by having been shot in the face by a bullet from a rifle which was fired at him, on the 9th July, by a soldier. The only material question which the jury would, therefore, have to consider, in giving their verdict in the case was whether the evidence satisfies them that the accused is the soldier who fired the shot. The occurrence took place very near the Mhow Cantonments and the barracks of the Middlesex Regiment. It appeared that on the 9th July three soldiers, one of whom was said to be the accused, entered a cucumber field and began to pull up the cucumbers. The accused and another of the soldiers were stated to have been carrying rifles in their hands, and it would appear that Rutton, who was a boy aged about 18 years, after exchanging some words with the soldiers about the pulling up of the cucumbers, followed the man, and on their going out of the field got behind a *babul* tree, and then one of the soldiers pointed his rifle at the tree and fired, the bullet striking the tree trunk about five feet from the ground, and after glancing off hit the deceased in the face killing him on the spot. There is no doubt that the lad was killed by a bullet, and the question to be decided is whether the prisoner is the man who fired the shot. The evidence which would be brought forward to identify the prisoner would comprise the statement of a man named Soraj Balloo, the brother of the deceased, who would say that he was not very far off when he saw the three men come into the field. He saw one of the soldiers fire his rifle, and then observed his brother fall down. The soldiers then ran off, but Soraj followed the one whom he had seen fire the shot, and eventually caught him. The soldier then threw down his rifle, which was picked up by a companion who then ran away with it, and commenced struggling with Soraj, and succeeded in escaping after leaving behind his helmet. Soraj Balloo continued, however, to follow the soldier, and eventually with the assistance of some other villagers the European was secured and handed over to a policeman belonging to the Holkar's police force, who afterwards made him over to a regimental sergeant, by whom he was taken to barracks. The evidence of this witness and the other villagers would be the main points upon which the jury would have to decide as to whether the prisoner was the man who was responsible for Rutton's death. If the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the person who caused the lad's death, then it was for the jury to consider if he was guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder. Mr. Lang having read the section of the code under which the prisoner was charged, said he had to submit that if he proved his case the jury would have to find the prisoner guilty of the charge, but pointed out that although, a regimental court of enquiry had been held soon after the murder, no trace of the other two soldiers could be found, while the witness Suraj on being taken to barracks was unable to identify either of the two men who, he said, were in the prisoners company at the time the shot was fired. Mr. Lang then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Soraj Balloo, a resident of the village of Kodeira near the Mhow Cantonment, examined by Mr. Lang said: I had a brother named Ramrutton. He was seventeen years of age when he was killed. On the day of his death he was looking after a cucumber field which belonged to him and myself, I was grazing a cow near the field at about 4-30 p.m.

What did you then see?—I saw three soldiers come from the west side of the field. They went into the cucumber field, and pulled some of the cucumbers. Two of the soldiers were carrying guns.

Do you recognise the prisoner?—I do not know him. I only know that three soldiers, dressed in khaki, came while I was grazing the cow.

Was the prisoner one of the three men?—I don't know him, and cannot recognise him.

When the soldiers went into the field, what did your brother do?—He told them not to pick the cucumbers. They went towards the north and then one of the soldiers raised his gun. My brother then hid himself behind a *babul* tree. The soldiers then went on the road and fired the gun, and the shot struck the tree, and glancing off struck my brother on the forehead. The soldier was then about fifteen paces distant from my brother, who fell directly he was shot. When he fell I was about twenty or twenty-five paces from him. I at once ran up to him, when all the soldiers ran away.

What did you then do?—I went after the man who had fired the shot and caught him by the neck of his coat. When I caught hold of him he had his gun, which he then threw down. The other soldiers then picked it up and ran away.

What then took place?—The soldier whom I was holding then struck me, and then took off his helmet. He then got away and ran towards the barracks. I again followed him, and after going about half a mile met a man named Unkar Thakor, shouting out to him to catch the soldier he caught the man. I am certain that the man whom Unkar caught was the man who fired the shout. We took him to the *chowky* at the village of Kadaria where a Sergeant Sahib asked us where the man was who had been killed. When he was caught his coat and *topee* had been taken from him. I do not know if the prisoner is the man I caught or some other man. I was taken to the barracks for the purpose of identifying the two other soldiers, but could not do so. I gave the soldier in charge of a policeman belonging to the Maharaja's police force, and also gave him the coat and hat.

Cross-examined: The field in which my brother was shot adjourns the road leading to the barracks. A number of soldiers from the barracks are in the habit of walking along the road and through the fields.

The field is not very far from where the soldiers practice shooting?—Yes, it is about half a mile away. There are hedges on both sides of the road. The three soldiers were walking together, when I first saw my brother who was then near the hedge. The soldiers came through a gap in the hedge into the field, and when my brother shouted they went towards the road. They did not stop to talk.

Were you looking at the soldier when he fired the shot?—No, I looked at him after the shot was fired, and as my brother fell down at once I ran up to him, but as he did not speak when I spoke to him, I then ran after the soldiers. I did not feel my brother's body to see if he was dead. The soldiers in the meantime were running away in the direction of the barracks. They were some distance away when I began running after them. They were all running in the same direction; but the man who shot my brother was running apart from the other two. The soldier was running towards Unkar's field when the latter caught him: several other persons then came up. When Unkar caught the soldier I also seized him, but the man tried to escape. My brother's body was carried by some other people to the Sergeant Sahib.

Re-examined: The body was brought in after the Surgeon came. When my brother was shot there were no other soldiers walking along the road.

Unkar Thakor, examined by Lord Colin Campbell, said: On the day that Ramrattan was killed I was weeding my field. I heard Suraj Balloo call out to me to catch a soldier who was running, but as I could see no soldier running I turned round and spoke to Suraj, who then said that a soldier had killed his brother and was running away. I then ran after a soldier who I saw running towards the barracks and caught him.

His Lordship: Was he the only soldier you saw running towards the barracks?—Yes.

Lord Colin Campbell: Had he a hat on?—I do not recollect as I was in a confused state of mind at the time. After catching the soldier Suraj and myself began leading him towards the *chowky*, and then some other men came up. After securing him we took off his coat and took him to Adaria, where he was handed over to the police.

Cross-examined: I did not hear any shot fired. I only helped in the arrest as Suraj asked me to seize the man. Seetal Singh, the policeman, came up afterwards, and on a crowd collecting we took him into the village. I do not know if the crowd treated him roughly.

Daroo Singh, another collector, deposed to hearing Suraj Balloo call out to the last witness to catch the soldier, who on being caught was taken by the witness and others towards the *chowky*. Witness could not recognise the man who was caught, and who was afterwards handed over to a Sergeant. Witness had not heard any shots fired.

Cross-examined: Witness said the soldier's coat was taken off because he was struggling to get free. He was not ill-treated by the crowd.

In answer to the court witness said he was quite sure he did not see any other soldiers running away.

Visramsing Lalsingh having given corroborative evidence.

Sotalsingh Pursulsingh, a police sopoy of H. H. the Holkar's police force, examined by the Advocate-General corroborated the other witnesses regarding the arrest of the soldier, who on being given over to him was bareheaded. He could not, however, recognise the prisoner.

Cross-examined: witness said he did not see any other soldiers at the time the prisoner was handed over to him.

Sergeant Alfred Morris, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, examined by the Advocate-General said, that hearing there was a disturbance in the village he in company with two other sergeants went there and then saw the prisoner in the centre of the crowd tied up with a rope. There were some other soldiers and some policemen there at the time the accused was handed over to the witness by the police on its being explained to the latter that he had come to take Kemp into military custody. The coat and helmet were not handed over to the witness. The cartridge case produced was of the Martini-Henry pattern and similar to that used in the regiment. The prisoner was not wearing his coat when witness first saw him. The coat produced, the witness believed, was the prisoners, but he could not swear to it. The helmet was not marked with the prisoner's number, the witness being unable to state to whom the head-gear belonged.

Cross-examined: Witness said a soldier named Trumer first gave the information that a Middlesex man was in custody of the police in the village. Witness on going to the villages found a large crowd surrounding accused whose shirt was torn, and who appeared to have been roughly treated. The prisoner seemed to be at the time a little excited, but not so much so that he could not answer a question when one was put. Witness did not see the body of the boy. Martini-Henry ammunition was not generally left in the hands of soldiers, being kept under lock and key and only issued on practice days, unused ammunition being collected from the men on the range. It was against regulations for any private soldier to retain such ammunition in his possession. The day on which the deceased was shot was a practice day for one of the companies, but not of Kemp's company. The last practice before the 9th was on the 6th July.

Re-examined Witness said he thought it was a difficult matter for the men to conceal ammunition, as after firing on the range the men had to account for every cartridge case full or empty. During volley firing a man might, however, be able to secrete a cartridge.

In answer to the court Sergeant Morris said the men of his regiment were not allowed to go out shooting with Martini, Henry rifles and ammunition, but in certain cases parties of three men were allowed to go out with sporting rifles and ammunition. There was nothing to shoot within a mile from Mhow.

Mr. Lang in answer to his Lordship, said he could not produce the rifle used by the person who shot the deceased.

Jemedar Ramnarian Mendelal, a Jemedar of the Holkar Police, stated that two days after Rutton's death he went to the place where he had fallen, and at a distance of eighty paces from that spot, and in the direction of the Cantonment, found the empty cartridge case produced in Court. The empty case was found in a field on the side of the road.

Cross-examined: Witness said the regimental rifle range was less than a quarter of a mile from where the boy was shot.

Dr. Bruce Jervis, Staff Surgeon at Mhow, in the course of his examination-in-chief said he had examined the body of deceased and found his death was due to a gun-shot wound, the bullet having entered Rutton's right eye and passed out at the back of the head: death being practically instantaneous. He was not of opinion that the wound was caused by an ordinary Martini-Henry bullet, but rather by a Winchester or express or a Martini-Henry bullet converted into an express by being cut. Martini-Henry bullets were frequently so cut for sporting purposes: the witness stating that he had himself so converted military cartridges for sporting purposes.

Cross-examined: Witness said he at first thought the wound was caused by a shot, but on examining the mark on the tree came to the conclusion that the deceased had been shot by a bullet. He had found a strip of lead, such as might have been stripped from a bullet or might have been a flattened out shot on the skull of the deceased.

Re-examined: Witness said the tree, near which the deceased was shot, was about 200 yards from the single mens' quarters in the barracks, the rifle butts being about 200 to 400 yards west of the tree.

In answer to the court Dr. Jervis said the mark on the tree was about five or six feet from the ground.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the court on behalf of the defence, said that after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, he had been tempted to decline to call witnesses, as he felt that the guilt had not been brought home to his client, but in abstaining from point he did so owing to feeling that the story of the prisoner leading up to his arrest should be placed before the court. He asked the jury not to be carried away by an evidence which did not clearly bring home the case to some one, adding that there could only be a moral conviction when based on legal evidence. What evidence had they that the lad had died through the wrongful neglect of some one. It was true that the lad had died from a gun-shot wound, but had the evidence pointed to the person who fired such shot? Mr. Kirkpatrick said he thought not, as all they knew was that the deceased was found dead; but there was nothing to show who had fired the shot. The case as affecting the prisoner was whether the accused had done an act with the intention of causing death. Mr. Kirkpatrick held that no such inference was impossible as the evidence for the defence, coupled with the statement of the prisoner, would prove that he had tea in the library at the barracks between four and five o'clock, and then went out alone. He was not carrying his rifle but a stick, and it would appear that he entered the field, and seeing the native lying there went up to him, and on finding he was dead, shouted for assistance. Balloo then came up and chased him, and being aided by the villagers seized and mobbed him before he was rescued by the military authorities. The learned counsel contended that the case for the prosecution rested wholly upon the unsupported testimony of Balloo, as none of the other witnesses had heard a shot fired, and had said they had not seen any other soldiers about, which was quite consistant with the statement of the accused to the effect that at the time of the hue and cry being raised by Balloo he was alone; and further was it to be supposed that the accused, if he had committed the murder, would have attempted to escape by taking the most public road to the barracks? Mr. Kirkpatrick thought, that in such a case the criminal would have taken to the jungle, and, therefore, the circumstances of the arrest of Kemp only pointed to the truth of his story that he was followed by Balloo and Morris and the other villagers. On such evidence the learned counsel held that no jury would find the prisoner guilty and previous to leading evidence said he should call one witness, Sergeant Hoare, who would swear that the body of the deceased when brought into the village shortly after Kemp's arrest, was quite rigid, which could not have been the case if he had been recently killed, this being another circumstantial link to prove that the prisoner was only telling the truth when he said he saw the dead body in the field and called out for Balloo, who, on coming on the scene, and being horrified at the death of his brother, had accused the prisoner of murder on his own unsupported testimony. On such evidence the learned counsel felt confident the jury would not convict the prisoner.

Sergeant Hoare of the Middlesex Regiment examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick said, having heard that one of the men of the regiment was detained in the village he went there in company with Sergeants Morris and Moore. He found the prisoner Kemp tied up with a lot of natives round him. He appeared to be a little excited owing to the mobbing he had received. On witness asking him what was the matter, Kemp replied that he hardly knew. He was walking along the road and saw something lying down. He saw it was a dead native, and then attracted the attention of some other natives to it, adding that then the natives caught hold of him and tied him up. Kemp was then marched off to barracks. Witness remained and saw the body of the boy brought in at about 7

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THERE has been going on in the London press an animated discussion as to the ability of Surrey to play "The Rest of England," but the letters and articles came to a sudden pause after the severe defeat of the champion county by Middlesex, following the reverses sustained at the hands of Derbyshire and Somerset. On their best form in any of the last five years the Surrey Eleven would have been simply overwhelmed by a combination, if not more than one, that could have been formed against them from the Northern counties alone. The absurdity of the proposed match would be clearly apparent to Mr. John Shuter, and we may be sure that he has had little to do with the trumpeting that went on before these defeats. The leading position of the Surrey Eleven this season is unassailable, and we are not disposed to attach so much importance as others to do the element of "luck." The same element was conspicuously on the side of Lancashire in the Kent match when the bowlers had the mortification of seeing catch after catch dropped, and it operates, the season through, quite as much in favour of one side as the other. The endeavour to find excuses for defeat and to impute it not to the skill of your adversary but to the inconstancy of fortune is hardly worthy of English cricketers. "Do not depreciate the skill of the side that has beaten you" is as good an axiom in cricket as in war. With reference to the Surrey and Lancashire match at Old Trafford, early in the season, the home team was no doubt severely handicapped by the illness of two of its members, but on that occasion Surrey would undoubtedly have won even if the Lancashire men had been present in full strength. And it ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Shuter purposely prolonged the Surrey innings on the last day in order to give Lancashire, in their crippled condition, a better chance of making a draw.

Lancashire began the week ending Augt. 28 well by obtaining an enormous advantage over the Kent Eleven. The Kentish men were out of all form, as they had just previously shown by their feeble display against Sussex, and their fielding was down to the Warwickshire standard. Full credit, however, must be given to Albert Ward and Mr. A. MacLaren for the vigour and excellence of their hitting. Ward has played several very fine innings lately, and that against Kent was his best. He ought to have been out at 32—and we can faintly imagine the Kent captain's feelings as the score rose so rapidly after Martin's failure to dispose of the big hitter; but a man who goes in to score will, it is almost certain, give chances to the field. He hits and takes his chances; the fielders take theirs, if they can. Mr. MacLaren's was a highly "polished" display. The old Harrovian is, undoubtedly, the most promising young amateur in the North. In the West Mr. Challen runs him very close.

After settling accounts with Kent, the Lancashire Eleven went to the Oval, won the toss, and went in on a very peculiar wicket. The side were all out for 125, towards which Mr. Crosfield, Smith and Briggs contributed 97. Nothing more need be said as to the general display. The Surrey men had to go in on the Saturday on a wicket that certainly had not improved, and they made on the average a wretched show although they just topped the Lancashire total. The visitors lost six wickets in their second venture for 107 runs, and then Mr. Hornby declared his innings closed and put Surrey in with twenty minutes to play. The object he had in view was not very obvious, but it afforded some little excitement owing to Lockwood and Henderson being silly enough to attempt to make runs and losing their wickets in consequence. The match was on the whole a tame affair, and neither side could claim an advantage.

The defeat of Surrey by Middlesex was not surprising to those who had observed the obvious lowering of the Surrey flag since Derbyshire put the champions to utter rout. The Middlesex Eleven are at all times dangerous opponents, and Hearne and Rawlin have this year supplied exactly the bowling strength that was required. Of a similarly decisive character was the defeat of Gloucester by Somerset. It was almost pitiable to see the powerful Gloucester Eleven—the conquerors of Nottinghamshire—dismissed for 25 runs. In this match Mr. L. C. Palairet made his first hundred for his county; and Mr. Challen again distinguished himself. Woods and Tyler were irresistible with the ball in the second innings. The match between Sussex and Yorkshire afforded Peel and Ulyett another opportunity, of which they availed themselves to the full, to score heavily. Tate, whose bowling had been so wonderfully successful against Kent, was useless, comparatively, against the two veteran Yorkshiremen, and the total was raised to 351. Peel contributed 128 and Ulyett 109.

There was some heavy scoring also in the match between Kent and Notts, which, unfortunately for the latter county, had to be abandoned on Saturday in consequence of the August weather. Shrewsbury, who has kept the scorers busy since he came back to his true form, scored 178, thereby bringing his average in first-class cricket to 50; and Gunn also played a fine innings of 109, the total amounting to 418. Kent must have been beaten if the rain had not gone to their assistance. From the same cause the Gloucester and Middlesex match proved abortive. The cricket season is, in fact, in imminent danger of death by drowning. It is in any case on its last legs and we can only hope that it may "die a dry death."

Another question which has seriously agitated cricket circles is the suggestion, which originally emanated from R. G. Barlow, that the visiting team should have the choice of innings. The suggestion has met with much favour, but objections have been urged against it of some weight. For instance, given a terribly sudden wicket, and the visitors would be able to compel the home side to bat first, and in that case in all probability to lose the match. Why, it is asked, should not the usual impartial spin of the coin decide which side is to suffer? The subject will no doubt be discussed by the respective captains, but for our part we should be reluctant to part with the present rule, which adds one more to the long array of delightful uncertainties of the noble game.

Sussex gave a very inglorious display against Lancashire at Brighton on Tuesday, and in the end were beaten by an innings and 43 runs. When play ceased on Monday, Lancashire had scored a first innings of 176, and Sussex required 12 runs to save the follow-on, and had still one wicket to fall. This they were unable to do, and the innings closed for 88. Their second attempt was far worse than their first; and as one batsman only—Mr. Andrews—got into double figures, the innings closed for 45. With such a small total as this it was only to be expected that the bowlers would have very fine analyses. Mold and Briggs bowled unchanged throughout both the Sussex innings. The former took eleven wickets for 65, while Briggs was credited with eight for 54 runs.

Middlesex gained an easy victory over Somersetshire at Taunton on Wednesday. Against the Middlesex total of 254, Somerset had been dismissed for 172, and following on had lost half their wickets for 53 runs when play ceased on Tuesday. On Wednesday eight wickets fell for 68; but at this point Mr. Robinson and Nichols made a splendid stand, adding 51 runs in less than an hour. Mr. Robinson hit very freely for his 42; but he was missed several times. The innings closed for 124, and this left Middlesex 43 runs behind. These runs were obtained for the loss of one batsman, and thus Middlesex won the match by nine wickets.

The wet weather seriously interfered with the return match between Gloucestershire and Notts at Clifton, and the match had to be left drawn. On Monday Notts had completed a first innings for 205, and this total was reached mainly through the efforts of Shrewsbury, who scored a very fine innings of 94. When play ceased on Wednesday, Gloucestershire, in their first innings, had sacored 73 runs for the loss of five wickets. Dr. E. M. Grace batted very well, and was not out for 43. Attewell took four wickets for 24 runs. The return match at Leeds between Yorkshire and Kent was completely spoiled by the wet weather, and was in the end drawn.

At Taunton, on Saturday, Somersetshire defeated the Marylebone Club by six wickets. On Friday Somerset's first innings realized 228, and on Saturday the M.C.C. scored 114 for their first innings, which included a very fine not-out innings of 65 by Mr. W. H. Brain. Marylebone's second innings closed for 140. Somersetshire thus required twenty-six runs to win the match, and these were made after four batsmen had been dismissed.

In the second match of the Cheltenham week Dr. W. G. Grace, in the match between his county and Middlesex, made the highest score he has put together this season in first-class cricket—namely, 72 not out. This and J. T. Hearne's bowling (five wickets for 66 runs) were the only noticeable features of a match which the rain completely spoiled.

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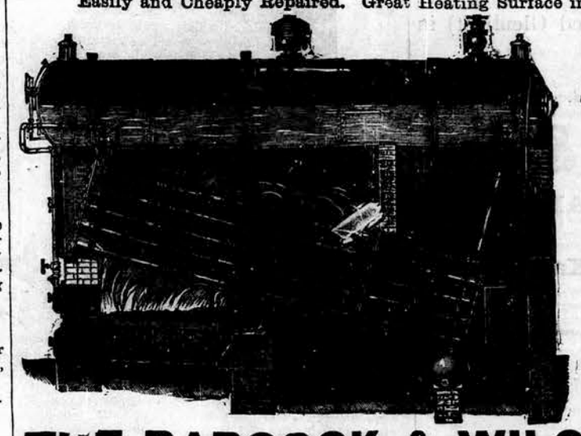

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins

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DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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of cinchona

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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,

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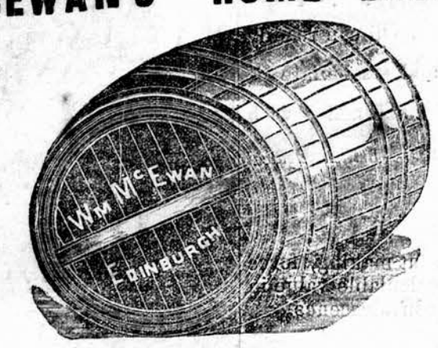

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

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AFTER USE.

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from MOTTERSHEAD & Co., F. F. PAINE and F. B. BENGER, 7, Exchange Street, Manchester.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

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GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

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SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

IN A HOT CLIMATE

ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE

Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence

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OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE

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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

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